

Sloveni, Slovaki, kje so vaše korenine?

[Sloven(c)i oz. Slovaki, poučite se o svojih koreninah!]

7. cvetnika-junija 2013 predaval [prof. dr. Cyril Hromnik](#) (Univerza v Cape Townu, Južna Afrika) na Univerzi na Primorskem, Koper; predavateljica predstavila dr. Duša Krnel Umek; prevajal Blaž Babič

[oznake na začetku odstavkov označujejo čas v posnetku; opombe v oglatih oklepajih dodal M. F.]

[1. del, 00:29:50, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rPXeftz2fKE>]

[ga. Mirella Baruca; 00:33] *V imenu Univerze na Primorskem, lep pozdrav! Naša prorektorica, izredna prof. dr. Tadeja Jere Lazanski, se oprošča, ker je, žal, trenutno zasedena in bi vam tudi namenila uvodni pozdrav kot gostiteljica. Jaz pa med nami toplo pozdravljam prof. dr. Cyrila Hromnika in dr. Dušo Krnel Umek, zaradi katere je danes tudi lahko izvedeno to predavanje. Pozdravljam tudi gospoda Blaža Babiča, ki bo naš tolmač, in seveda vse vas, ki ste prišli na predavanje. Izvolite!*

[dr. Duša Krnel Umek; 01:24] *Hvala! Lepo pozdravljeni! Najprej bi se zahvalila Univerzi na Primorskem, posebno prorektorici dr. Tadeji Jere Lazanski, ki je bila pripravljena sprejeti našo pobudo za današnje predavanje. Hvala tudi Mirelli Baruca, ki je pripravila vabilo in dogodek soorganizirala. Posebej med nami pozdravljam dr. Cyrila Hromnika, profesorja na Univerzi v Cape Townu v Južni Afriki, ki se je lotil za nas zanimive teme, kje so korenine Slovencev in Slovakov, in postavil izvirno teorijo o srednjeevropski domovini Slovencev, ki tudi nam ni tuja – in bi o tem nekaj po predavanju – in ki nam predstavlja slovensko zgodovino v rimski dobi in predrimski bronasti dobi. Izšla je že njegova knjiga v slovaškem jeziku, sedaj pa pripravlja obsežnejšo zgodovino z naslovom Sloveni in slovensko, ki bo obsegala obdobje 3200 let pred našim štetjem do leta 907 našega štetja, ko so v Panonsko nižino prišli Madžari.*

Besedo dajem dr. Cyrilu Hromniku, da predstavi za nas nekaj najbolj zanimivih vprašanj, ki jih obravnava v svojem delu o zgodovini Slovencev in Slovakov.

[dr. Cyril Hromnik; 03:33] *Děkujem! Entschuldigen...No, sorry, I am supposed to speak in English here, yes? How many people do not understand actually English? OK, I'm not actually very much used to speak about the Slavic subjects in English because in South Africa there is no opportunity really to do it and I have been in South Africa since 1979.*

Se opravičujem; tukaj naj govorim angleško, kajne? Koliko vas dejansko ne razume angleško? V redu; pravzaprav redko govorim o slovanskih zadevah v angleščini, ker v Južni Afriki ni prave prilike za to in tam živim že od 1979.



[04: 21] *So I just...To bring you into my situation: I want to tell this that I come from Slovakia; I studied in Prague as it was said, and I left for America when the Soviets came in Czechoslovakia, in 1968; and I didn't study Slavic studies; I'm orientated towards Africa, so I specialised in African history, and particularly Portuguese Africa; and this compelled me to pay attention to India. And why? You see when I wrote my dissertation in Syracuse University in New York I chose a subject *The Gold Trade between Mozambique and India during the Portuguese Times*. Mozambique was an outlet for the gold of Mashonaland, present day Zimbabwe. Yes, and I studied African studies in Prague at Charles University and if you study Africa you realise that African history begins with Arab presence in Africa. This is the usual, standard way of approach to African history; Arabs were the first people who opened Africa.*

Naj najprej povem nekaj o sebi: Izviram iz Slovaške. Kot je bilo že rečeno, študiral sem v Pragi in leta 1968 odšel v Ameriko, ko so na Čehoslovaško prišli Sovjeti. V Pragi nisem študiral slovanstva. Zanima me Afrika, zato sem si pridobil poglabljeno znanje iz afriške zgodovine, zlasti iz njenega portugalskega obdobja; zato me je pritegnila Indija. Zakaj prav Indija? Ko sem pripravljaval doktorat na newyorški Univerzi Syracuse, sem svojo tezo naslovil *Trgovina z zlatom med Mozambikom in Indijo v portugalskem obdobju*. V Mozambiku se je zlato kopalo v deželi Mašona, sedanjem Zimbabveju. Vse v zvezi z Afriko sem študiral že na Karlovi univerzi v Pragi in že takrat sem ugotovil, da se afriška zgodovina začneja z arabsko navzočnostjo. To je običajni, predpisani pristop k obravnavanju afriške zgodovine; Arabci so prvi povezali Afriko s svetom zunaj afriške celine.

[06:37] I realised when I studied Portuguese and I focused on gold area of Africa because where you have gold every time, wherever in the world, there is very very old history. I said wherever there is gold in Africa there is oldest history. And of course in traditional studies of Africa you learn that Arabs were the traders in gold. Through the Portuguese bank rolls I realised that long long before the Arabs there was trade in Africa, in Ethiopia as far back as 3000 years BC. In Mozambique and Zimbabwe, particularly in Zimbabwe Mashonaland is something like several centuries before Christ. While studying the Portuguese period I realised that the gold actually didn't go to Arabia Island but to India. And this made me aware of the importance of India in that period, 3000 years BC. This made me aware for instance of the fact that inscriptions in the graves and tombs of Egypt speak about the origins of the Egyptians as coming from the south down the Nile. Today this information from the tombs of Egypt are interpreted as that the Egyptian civilisation originated somewhere from Africa. In reality nothing like this happened because Africa didn't have the kind of civilisation that could have produced anything that we know from Egypt. But it is right to say that the culture of Egypt came down the Nile from Ethiopia, through Ethiopia.

Ko sem se učil portugalščino, sem se v Afriki osredotočal na tamkajšnje območje zlatokopov. Ugotovil sem, da je najzgodnejša afriška zgodovina povezana z zlatom. Akademsko uveljavljeno proučevanje Afrike seveda uči, da so z afriškim zlatom najprej trgovali Arabci. Iz portugalskih zapisov o denarju pa sem razbral, da se je v Afriki trgovalo že veliko pred Arabci, in sicer z Etiopijo že 3000 let pr. n. št. Več stoletij pred začetkom našega štetja je obstajala trgovina z zlatom z Mozambikom in deželo Mašona v Zimbabveju. Ob proučevanju portugalskega obdobja v Afriki pa sem ugotovil, da zlato ni potovalo na Arabski polotok, temveč v Indijo. Takrat sem dojel, kako pomembna je Indija bila za Afriko takrat, tj. 3000 pr. n. št. O tem sem se prepričal ob seznanitvi z napisi v egipčanskih grobovih in grobnicah, ki pričajo, da so Egipčani izvorno prišli navzdol ob Nilu. Taka odkritja se razlagajo, kot da egipčanska civilizacija izvira iz nekod v Afriki. Vendar to ne drži, kajti v Afriki nikoli ni obstajala omika, ki bi bila zmožna ustvariti karkoli podobnega egipčanski. Pravilno bi bilo trditi, da se je egipčanska kultura razširila navzdol po Nilu iz Etiopije oziroma čez Etiopijo.

[09:44] And because the time does not allow me to speak too much about it I will just quote from Socrates where he says, "When we discuss the questions of Ethiopia we cannot decide whether we are talking about Indians or about Ethiopians. Because indeed it is so that ancient India and Ethiopia is basically one country, one civilisation." However, for those of us who are hot on the theory of Indo-Europeanism that our languages are Indo-European this doesn't seem to hold water because we perceive India as Sanskritic languages speaking. And the tendency is to believe that Sanskrit is the oldest language on Earth, which is not true because Sanskrit doesn't go further than something like 1400, 1500 BC, yet India was by that time highly highly civilised and had already a pantheon of 1008 gods. And this is a major problem in our studies of the ancient history that people tend to think that you should study Sanskrit in order to understand the oldest history, which is not true. Because I was also believing like this so when I was in the United States I took a course in Hindi. I thought it will help me with my studies of the early Portuguese contacts and gold contact in India and Africa, but it didn't. And I came to South Africa and suddenly I saw on the streets people who we know as Hottentots. And when I tried to understand what makes them different from the Bushmen I realised that they in their language they have lots of Indian words; but those words are not Sanskritic, they are Dravida. And for this reason I looked for money how to go to India to study a Dravidian language and I chose Tamil.

In ker ni na voljo dovolj časa za tako obravnavo, bom le navedel Sokrata, ki o tem pravi: »Pri vsaki obravnavi Etiopije se naleti na dvom, ali je govor o Indijcih ali Etiopcih. Kajti v resnici je treba starodavno Indijo in Etiopijo obravnavati kot eno deželo, omiko.« Vendar po mnenju tistih, ki zagovarjajo domnevo o indoevropskosti naših jezikov, take trditve niso resne, kajti Indija se dojema kot dežela sanskrtskih jezikov. Zato se navadno meni, da je sanskrt najstarejši jezik na Zemlji, kar pa ne drži, saj se je sanskrt pojavil šele nekje okrog 1400 do 1500 let pr. n. št., ko je bila Indija že visoko omikana dežela s panteonom 1008 bogov. In prav miselnost, da je treba za proučevanje starodavne zgodovine znati sanskrt, če se hoče razumeti najstarejšo zgodovino, je zgrešena. Tudi jaz sem namreč tako menil, zato sem se med bivanjem

v ZDA vpisal v tečaj hindujščine. Olajšala naj bi mi proučevanje portugalskih stikov z Afriko ter trgovine z zlatom med Afriko in Indijo, vendar mi hindujščina ni pomagala. Ko sem prišel v Južno Afriko, sem na tamkajšnjih ulicah videval ljudi, ki jih poznamo kot Hotentote. Ko sem poskušal dojeti, v čem se razlikujejo od Grmičarjev, sem ugotovil, da njihov jezik vsebuje veliko indijskih besed, ki pa niso bile sanskrske, temveč dravidske. Zato sem začel iskati možnost, da si prislužim denar za odhod v Indijo, da bi se tam naučil kakšen dravidski jezik, in odločil sem se za tamilščino.

[13:12] And Tamil is the oldest language and Tamil is the richest language and in Tamil you can detect the oldest references trough the world as far back as 3000 BC or before. Why did Hottentots put me on that track? Because Hottentots...The word *hottentot* means mixed person. Who mixed with who? Indian men with Bushman women. Out of this came in a new kind of culture called Hottentoten Mix. And this led me back to the gold and through Tamil languages it's easier to understand the history of gold in Africa and African East their main source of historical gold.

Tamilščina je najstarejši in najbogatejši jezik, saj je povsod po svetu mogoče najti povezave, ki napotujejo na tamilščino, in sicer že 3000 let pr. n. št. ali še prej. Kako so me Hotentoti napeljali na tako domnevo? Ker so Hotentoti ... beseda *hottentot* namreč pomeni mešanec. Kdo se je mešal s kom? Indijski moški z ženskami Grmičarjev. In tako je nastala nova kultura, imenovana hotentotska mešanica. To me je vodilo spet k zlatu, kajti tamilščina olajšuje razumevanje zgodovine zlata v Afriki in njenega vzhoda, od koder v zgodovinskem oziru izvira večina zlata.

[14:28] And now let's see...Now, let's look here on this picture. Anybody who knows a little bit Slovakia maybe you know the Region of Spiš, which is east and south of the High Tatra Mountains and there is the biggest castle called Spišský Hrad. And Spišský Hrad is *okus dveij usi na jeziku takšnje*...Something like 1200 or so in more or less that layout but the settlements...Here...Were said to be, south of that, into millennia before Christ.



Poglejmo zdaj to sliko. Kdorkoli vsaj malo pozna Slovaško, morda pozna Spiško pokrajino, ki se razprostira jugovzhodno od pogorja Visokih Tater. Tam je največji grad, *Spišský*. Iz zraka je videti kot dolg jezik; tak tloris je menda imel že okrog leta 1200, medtem ko so naselbine na južni strani grada domnevno obstajale že tisočletja pred začetkom štetja.

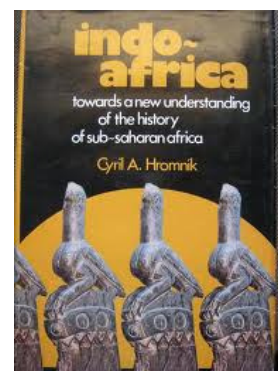
[15:24] And what got my attention there? There is a castle, very big *hrad* or castle, and true south from there is a place called...There is a hill and there is a national park called Galmus. Nobody in Slovakia knows what it means. But because of my

studies with the Hottentots in South Africa I understood the word. It means zenith; zenith is the highest position of the sun at noon time. Something like this can give you a calendar of the year and this is a calendar, which is based on Indian word *kal* for *time*; *kalan daram* means holder of the time. And when you study Indian history and Indian religion you realise that it is chronological and the essence of it is the time – god is the time. And anything god has it... God expresses the essence of Indian myths. And therefore, this belief turned the eyes of the ancient Dravida people towards the sky and this produced cosmology.

In kaj je pritegnilo mojo pozornost? Tule je grad, zelo velik *hrad*, in točno na jugu, gledano z gradu, sta grič in Narodni park Galmus. Nihče na Slovaškem ne ve, kaj pomeni beseda *galmus*, jaz pa sem jo razumel prav zaradi proučevanja južnoafriških Hotentotov; pomeni zenit – sonce v nadglavišču opoldne. Tak pokazatelj se lahko uporablja za letni koledar. Gre za koledar, ki pomensko izvira iz indijski besede *kal*. Ta pomeni čas, medtem ko *kalan daram* pomeni časóvnik. Človek ob proučevanju indijske zgodovine in verstva ugotovi, da sta urejena časovno in da je bistvo njunega beleženja čas – čas je bog. Bog je bistvo indijskega bajeslovja. Zato so se starodavni Dravidi ravnali po nebu in tako se je rodilo vesoljezanstvo.

[17:27] One of the results of the cosmology is for instance *galmus*; what is it doing in Spiš in Slovakia? You couldn't get it through Sanskrit; you couldn't get it through ancient European languages; you had to contact... To have contacts with Dravidian India. This of course advises that anything like importation of the word *galmus* to Slovakia could not have happened within the so called Slovan period. In the 6th century AD when the traditional Slovak history or Slavic history puts the beginnings of our existence in Central Europe, by that time we had no chance at all to have found there the Dravida influences. You see, when I'm going ... I'm talking about the Sloveni history but I have to tell you how I got to it. I got to the Slovak history or Sloveni history in South Africa; I had no intention originally to be interested in Slav history or in the Sloveni. But when I realised what created the Hottentots I suddenly felt, knowing a lot of the terminology from Slovakia, that there were similar contacts as there were with us.

Prav vesoljezanstvo je porajalo zadeve, kakršen je *galmus*. Toda kaj počne na slovaškem Spiškem? Tega ni mogoče ugotoviti niti s pomočjo sanskrta niti s pomočjo starodavnih evropskih jezikov; treba je poznati dravidsko Indijo. To seveda nakazuje, da zadeve, podobno kot beseda *galmus*, niso mogle priti na Slovaško med t. i. slovanskim obdobjem. Vendar v 6. st. n. št., ko naj bi naši predniki, po veljavnem mnenju slovaških zgodovinarjev ali slovanskega zgodovinarja, prišli v Srednjo Evropo, Dravidi nikakor niso mogli vplivati na nas [in tvorjenje ledinskih imen, kot je *Galmus*]. Vidite, kaj hočem povedati? Govorim o zgodovini Slovenov, toda razložiti vam moram, kako sem prišel do teh ugotovitev. Zgodovine Slovenov oziroma slovaške zgodovine sem se lotil v Južni Afriki. Prvotno me ni slovanska oziroma zgodovina Slovenov prav nič zanimala. Toda ob spoznavanju hotentotskih stvaritev me je, ob poznavanju slovaškega izrazja, prešinilo, da so sledi indijskega vpliva, kakršne sem odkrival v Južni Afriki, opazne tudi na Slovaškem.



[19:43] For this reason I published a book *Indo-Africa*; and a simple example of contacts between India and Africa is that rhino ... You see the rhino in the left side corner? You recognise that it is an African rhino and not an Indian rhino. Every African rhino has two horns... This one is an Indian rhino, which also has only one horn. This [double horn rhino] is the sort of the biggest golden treasure of South Africa, today. Now, and that rhino indicates that gold industry, gold trade – everything is connected with gold – came to Africa from India. But not from Sanskrit India; it came there eventually from Sanskrit India, also, but originally it came from Tamil, from Dravida India. As a result I started looking at the field, into the terrain; and there you will find structures like this.



izrastkoma na glavi] je pravzaprav največji zlati zaklad sedanje Južne Afrike. In ker se vse navezuje na zlato, nosorog nakazuje, da

Zato sem napisal knjigo *Indo-Africa (Indijska Afrika)*; preprost primer stikov med Indijo in Afriko je tisti nosorog ... Vidite nosoroga v levem kotu? Prepoznali ga boste kot afriškega, torej ni indijski. Vsak afriški nosorog ima dva izrastka na glavi. In tale je indijski, saj ima le en izrastek. Ta [z dvema



sta zlatokopstvo in trgovina z zlatom prišla v Afriko iz Indije. Vendar ne iz sanskrske; prej ali slej so se v trgovino z afriškim zlatom vključili tudi trgovci iz sanskrske Indije, a izvorno so jo spočeli Tamilci iz dravidske Indije. Zato sem začel iskati na prostem, v neobdelani krajini, in tam sem odkrival postavitve, kakršna je ta.

[21:21] Next picture ...Thanks...You see you have this kind of structures; they seem to be simple, there is no dressed stone but they are perfectly orientated; you can read the time from this kind of structures. And when the Hottentots, who do not have any writing, who are considered like second most primitive people on the Earth, probably, you can write precise time...You see this is built in the shape of a Roman fighting car – two wheels, shield, and there from...Entrance from the back, horses in the front...Next...And it is trying...More, a little more...There's an old plan; this is Temple of Time...You see, what I showed you before is that red part in the middle. And that chariot is flying towards the small hill in the west 27°NW and it gives you precisely the end of the year. This kind of device served the people who we know as Hottentots but without the Dravida people in Africa it could have never happened. Similarly, in Spišský Hrad Galmus; Galmus would not have happened in Slovakia without the Dravida presence.

Naslednja slika ... hvala! Vidite, tam so takšne kamnite postavitve; videti so preprosto, saj ni noben kamen obklesan, vendar zelo natančno kažejo smeri neba. Omogočajo namreč zaznavanje časa čez leto. In Hotentoti, ki ne poznajo pisave in jih znanost verjetno uvršča med najbolj zaostala ljudstva na zemeljski obli, so vedeli, kako razbirati čas ... Tule pa je prikazana rimljanska bojna vprega – dvoje koles, ščit in nanjo se stopa od zadaj, medtem ko so konji spredaj. Naslednja ... še malo naprej ... To je star načrt. Tole je Svetišče časa ... Glejte, že prej sem pokazal tisto rdečo stvar v sredini. Vprega leti proti gričku na zahodu, 27° SZ, ki označuje točni konec leta. S takšnimi pripravami si je pomagalo ljudstvo Hotentotov, a brez prihoda Dravidov v Afriko takih priprav nikoli ne bi bilo tam. Podobno velja za Galmus pri Spiškem gradu; brez navzočnosti Dravidov na Slovaškem ne bi bilo Galmusa.

[23:38] Now, and I'll...The time is very short, so I can't bring you lots and lots of evidence of this kind but just...You have a feeling a little bit of what I'm talking about, yeah? This kind of temples like this one I'm sure existed in Slovakia, existed in Pannonia, particularly I think in Pannonia; I would there expect it because of the flat country where you could have built very very easy whichever way you want. And *pannonia* itself is a Dravida word, which means Ploughed Land; and that's true description of Pannonia; if you travel across the Danube and we go eastward towards the steppes due north through unploughed land. And this is just a sample of what you can find, and we could go over it for a few days to see examples of Indian, Dravida-Indian influence in Slovakia. But since there is no time I just have to say, to refer myself to how we perceive Slovak and Sloveni history. Presently, we think that we have originated in our present situation something around 6th century AD. If we accept that dating of our presence in Central Europe then we have to forget all stone structures that we mind find in Slovakia and Slovenia or wherever else in Ukraine or in Czech country. And there will be many of them; I know few of them. And of course, many of them disappeared because our country is intensively used.

Ker imam za predavanje na razpolago zelo malo časa, vam ne morem predstaviti še drugih takih primerov, vendar si že lahko malo predstavljate, kaj hočem povedati, kajne? Takšna svetišča, kakršna je to, so gotovo bila tudi na Slovaškem, v Panonski nižini, zlasti v Panonski nižini, bi rekel; tako menim zato, ker je nižina zelo ravna krajina, kjer se da zlahka graditi skoraj vse. In *panonia* je dravidski izraz, ki pomeni orana dežela. Ta izraz točno opisuje Panonsko nižino; na drugi strani Donave, naprej proti vzhodu, je že stepa in na severu pokrajina ni več orana. To je le vzorčen primer, kaj vse se lahko najde, in tako bi lahko nadaljeval več dni ter vam razkrival sledi dravidsko-indijskega vpliva na Slovaškem. Ker pa ni časa, se želim le še dotakniti našega obravnavanja slovaške in zgodovine Slovenov. Prevladuje mnenje, da smo na to območje v Evropi prišli nekje okrog 6. st. n. št. Če sprejmemo tako časovno umestitev našega prvega pojavljanja v Srednji Evropi, potem moramo pozabiti na vse [starodavne] kamnite postavitve na Slovaškem in v Sloveniji ali kjerkoli drugje, recimo v Ukrajini ali na Češkem. Veliko jih je, sam pa vem le za nekatere. Seveda pa so mnoge izginile, ker se krajina pri nas redno obdeluje.

[25:54] In Africa, I'm in a lucky situation that the Hottentot didn't plough, for instance, and South Africa was very thinly populated; and this is what I had an advantage. Had I not gone to South Africa I would not be speaking to you, today. It's only then that I realised that those structures are of Dravidian origin and there is lots of terminology connected with them. I have investigated, photographed and then drawn plans of about 300, 340 of this kind of temples; each one is different. But when we count them on air photographs then there are 16.000 throughout South Africa. I came to Slovakia for instance two years ago...no, last year, actually...16,000, yes! That's just counting from what you can see on photographs, you see. They vary; I have investigated about 340 and I have never found a repetition. You see, when you are in a catholic church and you go to another catholic church, you already know more or less what/where will be

the altar where what is now a fountain and so you know your orientation. In this places you do not because there are at least 1008 options how to build a temple. Because each deity or each image were god. And here I want to stress, we Europeans tend to think that Indians are polytheists. They are not; at least the Tamils, the Dravida people were not polytheists. They knew they had only one god; and that god they called Kadavul. And *kadavul* means simply beyond comprehension, beyond men's understanding. They understood that god cannot be actually understood; it's beyond us. And...But along those many names that they have they have also the name *Bog*. And we of course...Our god is *Bog*. And that *Bog* that we have we didn't get it from *The Bible* but when *The Bible* was translated into our languages, I refer to Czechoslovakian and so on, then, we had no problem calling their god *Bog*.

V Afriki je na srečo drugače: Hotentoti niso orali zemlje in Afrika je poseljena dosti bolj na redko, kar sem s pridom izkoristil. Če ne bi bil šel v Južno Afriko, vam danes ne bi predaval. Šele tam sem dojel, da gre za postavitve-gradnje dravidskega izvora in da je veliko [hotentotskih] izrazov dravidskih. Raziskal sem, fotografiral in potem [geometrijsko] narisal 300, 340 takih svetišč. Niti dve si nista podobni. Njihovo preštevanje na letalskih fotografijah krajine je pokazalo, da jih je v vsej Južni Afriki 16.000 ... Samo na podlagi letalskih fotografij, si predstavljate? Svetišča so različna; okrog 340 sem jih temeljito pregledal in niti dve si nista podobni. Veste, ko obiščete katoliško cerkev in potem naslednjo, že bolj ali manj veste, kje je oltar, kje je krstilnik, torej se že kar ve, kje je kaj v cerkvi. V [hotentotskih] svetiščih pa je vse razvrščeno izvorno, saj se svetišče lahko zgradi v 1008 slogih. Vsa božanstva oziroma vse podobe so predstavljale boga. In tu naj poudarim, da je evropsko dožemanje Indijcev kot mnogobožcev napačno – niso mnogobožci. Vsaj dravidski Tamilci ne; vedeli so, da je bog samo eden in ga imenovali Kadavul. In *kadavul* pomeni nedoumljivo, kar presega človekovo sposobnost razumevanja. Razumeli so, da boga pravzaprav ni moč doumeti, ker je nedoumljiv. Toda poleg vseh teh imen so poznali tudi naziv bog. In seveda tudi mi boga imenujemo bóg. In naš bog ne izvira iz *Svetega pisma*, toda ko se je *Sveto pismo* prevedlo v naše jezike, sklicujem se na čehoslovaščino in tako dalje, takrat smo svetopisemskemu bogu brez težav rekli bóg.

[2. del, 00:29:53, http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfl_i-zU3vg%5d]

[00:05] When Saint Paul went to our ancestor's Thessaloniki on his first journey and he wrote the first letter to Thessalonians he wrote to people who worshiped *Bog*. You see, at that time we were worshipping their god and we called him by the Dravida word *bog*. And Christian Church had no problem. And until today we call our Christian god by the Indian name *bog*, which of course means that we were worshipping god, all the time: When *The Bible* was written, when *The Bible* was translated and *The Bible* came into our churches but we were not in the biblical world.

Ko je sveti Pavel na svojem prvem potovanju obiskal naše prednike v Solunu in jim pisal svoje prvo pismo, se je v pismu nanje obračal kot na ljudi, ki so častili boga. Vidite, takrat se je tudi pri nas častilo boga in imenovali smo ga z dravidsko besedo – bóg. In beseda bog ni motila krščanske Cerkve. Tudi danes kristjani imenujemo boga z indijskim nazivom bog, kar seveda pomeni, da se je pri nas že od nekdaj častil bóg – že ko je *Sveto pismo* nastajalo, ko se je prevajalo in tudi potem ko je *Sveto pismo* prišlo v naše cerkve – vendar naši predniki niso prišli iz svetopisemske dežele.

[01:30] And just *dvie liet nazaj se taro vivje*...When I went one year ago back to Slovakia adjusting to the terminology of Považye – Považye is a section of *Vrchy*, country from Žilina to about...Beyond Trenčín – I picked number of terms, which told me if I go that way I will find stone structures. So I chose the way to go from Javorniky following then those places which wear the names that were telling me there is a Dravidian influence. And within one day trip we found about four or five temples. If you ever go to Slovakia I recommend you to go to Považská Bystrica, and go there to a place called Manínska Tiesňava; it is a narrow gorge in the mountains, Súľovské Mountains, and you will see at the entrance to that narrow path, there is a stream there are very high rocks on the side. And there is planted the biggest monolith that I know of in Slovakia. And it has a particular shape; it has the shape of a spear.

In pred dvema letoma ... ko sem se lani [2012] vrnil na Slovaško in se navajal na povaško besedišče – Považye je gorato območje med Žilino in Trenčinom – sem tam zasledil več izrazov, ki so nakazovali, da se nanašajo na kamnite postavitve. Odločil sem se, da grem od pogorja Javorniky proti krajem, ki imajo pomenljive dravidske nazive. Na enodnevnem izletu smo našli približno štiri ali pet svetišč. Če boste kdaj obiskali Slovaško, vam priporočam, da greste v Považsko Bystrico in tam poiščete kraj, ki se imenuje Manínska Tiesňava. To je skalna tesen v Súľovskih gorah. Videli boste vhod v gorsko tesen s potokom, ki ju na obeh straneh obdajajo visoke skale. In tam se nahaja, kolikor vem, največji menhir na Slovaškem. Njegova oblika je pomenljiva – podoben je sulici.

[03:20] Next picture...And here you see the temples can look very different; as I said there are at least 1008 different contents of temple and they can be expressed in many many ways. This is one way. There you see my son Marius in sitting in a structure, which has a peary form, like a pear. Why the pear shape? Because pear shape forces you to a certain position; if you had an apple you don't know exactly the position; but in a pear because it narrows so you cannot move. That's why you have fixed position; and than if it seats properly...Ow, sorry...And if it seats properly in that shape called The Pear then he can read the time...And this happens to be the winter solstice's sunset. This is in the Karoo of South Africa; Karoo is a semi-desert. And what do you do when the winter solstice, when the sun of the winter solstice goes down? You get a good supply of alcohol and you go dancing. And next to this temple that is your dancing place there is a platform, a small platform where they could put their shoes in the containers and they were dancing just as we do. And as I say I could sort of show you how in these 340 temples each one would be different.

Naslednja slika ... Vidimo, da so svetišča lahko zelo različna. Kot sem že povedal, obstaja najmanj 1008 različnih svetišč in njihova sporočilnost se izraža v nešteto slogih. Tu vidite en slog. Tam je moj sin Marij, ki sedi v celici hruškaste oblike. Zakaj? Ker hruškasta oblika prisili človeka v določeno telesno držo. Če bi bila celica okrogle oblike, se ne bi vedelo kako sedeti v njej, toda celica hruškaste oblike je zgoraj zožena in telesu preprečuje premikanje. Zato je treba sedeti v točno določeni drži, in če se sedi pravilno, to je v hruškasti drži, potem človek lahko zaznava čas [potuje v preteklost in prihodnost]. In tole prikazuje sončni zahod ob zimskem enakonočju. To je v Karooju v Južni Afriki. Karoo je ravninska pušča. In kaj se počne ob zimskem enakonočju, ko sonce zahaja na dan zimskega enakonočja? [na južni polobli je zimsko enakonočje enako našemu poletnemu] Ljudje si nabavijo veliko alkohola in gredo plesat. Blizu plesne ploščadi je manjša, kjer ljudje lahko pustijo čevlje v predalnikih, in potem plešejo prav tako kot mi. In kot sem že rekel, lahko bi vam pokazal vseh 340 svetišč in vsako je oblikovno samosvoje.

[05:30] And back to Manínska Tiesňava in Banská Bystrica, there is a monolith 5-6 meters tall formed in the shape of a spear. This is a mighty stone, heavy stone, standing perfectly upright, and this is of course the symbol of the son of god Shiva, son Murugan....Now because the time is short just a sample of what sort of designs you might find in the field. This is a different section, a different mountain correlated into a shape which has a theological meaning. The yellow line obviously represents the Sun coming from the east, ~~rising at the winter solstice~~ setting at the winter solstice in the west; and in the combination with the temple at the foot and the mountains there in the north you get the shape of a bow and the arrow shooting at the Moon. And this kind of temples, I'm sure, exist in Slovenia, they surely existed in Pannonia and in Slovakia. And what unifies us in all the territory is the name Sloveni. And the terminology is extremely important; if I take the liberty of any of you and change your name I will deprive you of all your deposits in the banks. When we change the name of our nation to a wrong name we have forfeited our history. And that's what happened to us Sloveni – Slovaks, and Slovinci. Fortunately, we have these beautiful *Slovenki*; they are the only saviours of our name; because without them we really would have difficulty proving that we are Sloveni.

Naj se vrnem k Maninski tesni pri Banski Bystrici, kjer je od 5 do 6 metrov visoki menhir v obliki sulice. To je mogočna, zelo težka skala, ki stoji povsem pokonci in kot taka simbolično ponazarja Murugana, sina boga Šive. Ker nam zmanjkuje časa, naj pokažem le primer svetišča, ki ga je mogoče najti v neobdelani krajini. To je drug predel, druga gora in tudi njena oblika je bogoslovno uporabna. Rumena črta nedvomno ponazarja Sonce, ki prihaja z vzhoda in nato zahaja za obzorje na mestu, ki označuje zimsko enakonočje. Ko se svetišče ob vznožju združi z gorami na severu v eno podobo, skupaj sestavljajo nekakšen lok s puščico, ki meri proti Luni. Taka svetišča so gotovo tudi v Sloveniji. Gotovo so obstajala v Panonski nižini in na Slovaškem. Vsa ta območja pa smo poseljevali Sloveni. In pri tem je izrazje zelo pomembno. Če bi si dovolil, da komurkoli od vas spremenim ime, bi dotični ostal brez vseh bančnih prihrankov. Če si narod popači ime, se odpove svoji zgodovini. In prav to se je zgodilo nam, Slovenom – Slovakom in Slovencem. K sreči so tu naše lepe Slovenke, ki edine še ohranjajo naše narodno ime, kajti brez njih bi zelo težko dokazovali, da smo Sloveni.

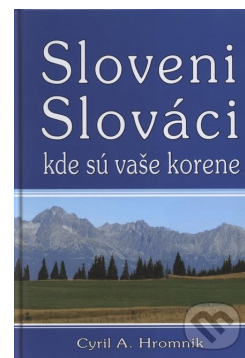


[08:52] You see because Sloveni, the name Sloveni appears in the message sent by Rastislav and Svetopulk to the emperor of Byzantium in the year 862, there it is written; but our experts in our history deprived us of it by having an *achek* on -e-; I don't know if you have this letter in Slovene; Czechs changed simply -e- into -jé-, and Slovaks obediently changed it into -ie-. And this way we became *Slovieni*, not Sloveni, and we don't know where we got that name from. And therefore we play with the words like Slovan, *Slavjan*, and these little changes separated us from our oldest history. By that time when we had this kind of schemes in our territory and I have no doubt that we have those because I have already found quite a few but I'm in South Africa so I don't have enough time really to roam in your areas. But Galmus in Spiš and for instance the Manínska Spear are good examples of what you could find in Slovakia. If I could spend three years in Slovakia or in old Slovenia stretching from the height of the mountains to the Adriatic, not that we would have not dozens but maybe hundreds. We will never be as rich as the Hottentots are in this sense because we are ploughing land. And what is *panon*? *Orač*, plougher, who was cultivating our land, and cultivation destroyed lots and lots of temples. Because Hottentots didn't plough didn't cultivate they have lots of relicts left.

Ime Sloveni se namreč pojavlja v sporočilu, ki sta ga Rastislav in Svetopulk leta 862 poslala cesarju v Bizancu. V sporočilu je zapisano ime Sloveni; toda naši [slovaški] zgodovinarji so nas prikrajšali za to ime, ko so na -e- napisali navzgor obrnjeno strešico [Sloveni > Slověni]. Ne vem, ali slovenščina pozna to črko. Čehi so -e- preprosto spremenili v -je- [Sloveni > Slověni] in Slovaki so ga ubogljivo spremenili v -ie- [Sloveni > Slovieni]. Tako smo, namesto da bi bili Sloveni, postali Slovieni in ne vemo več, kako se je to zgodilo. Tako se ukvarjamo z imeni, kot sta Slovan in Slavjan. Take spremembe so nas oddaljile od naše najstarejše zgodovine, ko so pri nas še obstajale take kamnite postavitve. O tem ne dvomim, saj sem jih nekaj že našel, a ker živim v Južni Afriki, nimam dovolj časa, da bi se potepal po vaši deželi. Toda spiški Galmus in Manínska kamnita sulica, recimo, dobro nakazujeta, kaj vse je na Slovaškem. Če bi tri leta lahko preživel na Slovaškem ali v stari Sloveniji in bi ju prečesal od visokogorja do Jadranskega morja, verjetno ne bi našel le več ducat takih starodavnih ostalin, temveč nekaj sto. Nikoli ne bomo z njimi tako bogati, kot so Hotentoti, ker orjemo zemljo. In kaj pomeni *panon*? *Orač*, ki je obdeloval tukajšnjo krajino, in obdelovanje zemlje je uničilo nešteto svetišč. Hotentoti pa niso niti orali zemlje niti obdelovali krajine, zato se je v njihovi deželi ohranilo toliko zgodovinskih ostalin.

[12:09] If you go to India you will see as Indian population was growing there were temples everywhere. When I went first time to India I remember walking to a muddy place in rice paddies and there were stones on which I could step from one to another; and I stepped on one and I realised I'm standing on the nose of a pretty face. So I cleaned it a little bit and looked at it and it was a beautiful face of an Indian goddess. Because India has produced so much of these temples that as culture in India changed when Aryans arrived that was one big change – that one added something. But then, unfortunately, in the 9th century Islam came to India and Islam diverted all the money from the monasteries of India to the mosques and artists, and forts. And many temples simply vacated, monkeys took over, walls fell apart, stones were used to make a path in the mud. So you see India lost tremendous amount of its evidence just as we have lost tremendous amount of evidence by being agriculturists. I think had I not had the fortune ending up in the Hottentot land I would never have looked at Slovenia the way I look today. And all this has to do with the Indian insatiable hunger for gold. Those temples in Africa would not have been there without gold; structures like I mentioned in Javorniky in Slovakia, like Galmus, it wouldn't be there. And that's why as gold happens to come from the hole in the ground and that hole is called *banya* in Dravidian India. Now, we could go on like this through physical evidence and through verbal evidence and the time does not allow us so we'll move on.

Če greste v Indijo, boste tam videli, da so se s povečevanjem števila prebivalstva pojavljala tudi nova in nova svetišča. Ko sem prvič obiskal Indijo, pomnim, kako sem na riževih poljih hodil po blatu in prav zaradi blata so bile v tleh skale, da se je lahko hodilo po njih; ko sem stopil na eno takih skal, sem ugotovil, da stojim na nosu lepega [kamnitega] obraza. Malo sem ga očistil in uzrl sem lep obraz indijske boginje. Indijci so namreč ustvarili veliko svetišč in ob prihodu Arijev v Indijo se je njihova kultura spremenila. Že ta sprememba je bila pomembna. Nato pa je, žal, v 9. st. prišel islam, ki je ves denar, prej namenjen svetiščem, preusmeril v mošeje, islamistične utrdbe in umetnost. Tako so številna svetišča opustela, v njih so se naselile opice, svetišča so začela razpadati, veliki kamni iz svetišč so se porabili za steze na blatnih poljih. Tako je Indija izgubila nešteto dokazov, kakor smo jih izgubili mi zaradi obdelovanja krajine. Če ne bi imel te sreče, da sem naletel na hottentotsko deželo, menim, da ne bi nikoli gledal na Slovenijo tako, kot nanjo gledam zdaj. In vse to je povezano z indijsko nenasitnostjo po zlatu. Brez njega ne bi bilo prikazanih afriških svetišč; brez zlata tudi ne bi bilo kamnitih postavitvev, kakršne sem omenjal v zvezi s pogorjem Javorniky na Slovaškem ali pa Galmus. Zlato se koplje v



rudnikih in v dravidski Indiji se zlatokopna jama imenuje *banya*. Lahko bi pokazal še številne gmotne in pisne dokaze, a mi čas ne dopušča, zato bom skočil naprej.

[15:30] As a result ...I'm... {*To je ta knjiga.*} ...Eighteen years ago or so, eventually, one Slovakian in South Africa said ... When you see we were talking this kind of history he says why don't you write it? And I said I'm...My field is Africa and India; but as evidence was accumulating in my files I used to write on small cards like these and I needed boxes for them; so I was drinking lots of wine that I could get these boxes...And many people think that I'm a drunken. But as these files were growing and some Slovaks in South Africa were nagging me so I eventually thought maybe it's worth trying to do something for my home country. So as time went on I ...Yeah, I will come to that...So I was building up my material about *Slovenikam*; I will explain the word *Slovenikam*. And when I had about hundred and fifty pages of it so I came to Mati, where is Matica Slovenská and I showed the manuscript to the publisher, who was enthusiastic to publish it but the rest of Matica Slovenská was not impressed. So it stayed with me and it was growing. This is for the...

Tako mi je približno pred osemnajstimi leti neki rojak rekel – pogovarjala sva se o takih zgodovinskih zadevah, ko me je izzval – zakaj ne napišem knjige o tem. Odvrnil sem, da sta moje strokovno področje Afrika in Indija. Vendar se mi je z leti v zapiskih nabralo veliko tovrstnih dokazov. Zapiske sem delal na takih majhnih karticah, ki sem jih hranil v [ozkih podolgovatih] škatlah [za vinske steklenice], zato sem, da bi prišel do teh škatel, kupoval in pil precej vina ... in marsikdo me je označil za pijanca. Ker so se mi zapiski na karticah še naprej kopičili in so mi nekateri rojaki, ki živijo v Južni Afriki, še naprej tečnarili, naj vendar napišem knjigo, sem enkrat pomislil, da morda ne bi bilo slabo, če tudi jaz kaj storim za svojo rodno domovino. Tako je mineval čas in gradivo o Slovenikamu se je kopičilo. Bom razložil, kaj pomeni Slovenikam. Ko se mi je nabralo okrog 150 strani gradiva, sem se oglasil na Matici Slovenski in njenemu založniku pokazal rokopis. Založnik se je takoj navdušil za izdajo knjige, vendar drugi v Slovaški matici niso bili za to. Gradivo je tako ostalo neizdano in se je še naprej kopičilo.

[17:51] So I thought since it's not easy to persuade Slovaks or Czechs, especially, that it is worth publishing so I thought I must show a little bit as a sample of this index. So I extracted something from this huge manuscript and dossier, found an independent publisher in Slovakia and this book is changing things in Slovakia. The name Sloveni is becoming noticeable and that name is extremely important. There you see messengers, the couriers and the messengers of Svetopulk and Rastislav to Byzantium, they presented themselves as "*Mi Sloveni prostá čad.*" It means "We the Sloveni are simple people." And so this is the earliest mention as far as I know of the name in that shape. And in India I can understand the meaning of it in Slovakia or in your country you cannot understand it, there are many many opinions...That name you can understand from this picture. It's a wonderful story but I'll have to make it very short. At that time India came under bad spell of evil forces, which dried out the seas. And India is full of these stories which we tend or we like to dismiss but all these legends and ancient stories actually they all contain some true history. The Earthlings, frightened of the prospect of dying because of the drought, they prayed; they asked the most powerful holy man Agastya to do something about it to bring water from somewhere. And the question was where would this water come from?

Ker Slovakov ali Čehov, predvsem Čehov, ni lahko prepričati, da bi izdali knjigo, sem dojel, da moram narediti vzorčen prikaz njene vsebine. Tako sem izbral nekaj izsekov iz obsežnega rokopisa in pripadajočega dosjeja [fotografij, risb in slik], poiskal neodvisnega slovaškega založnika in knjiga zdaj spreminja zadeve na Slovaškem. Ime Sloveni je vse bolj prisotno in prav ime je izjemno pomembno. Namreč kurirji Rastislava in Svetopulka, ki so nesli njuno sporočilo v Bizanc, so se tam predstavili, rekoč "*Mi Sloveni prostá čad,*" kar pomeni "Mi smo Sloveni, preprosti^[*] ljudje." To je najzgodnejša, meni znana navedba našega imena [Sloveni] v tej obliki. V Indiji je njegov pomen lahko razumljiv, na Slovaškem ali pri vas, v Sloveniji, pa ga ne morete razumeti. Obstaja mnogo različnih mnenj, kaj naj bi pomenilo. ... Ime [Sloveni] je razumljivo s pomočjo te slike. Zgodba je čudovita, a jo moram povedati zelo na kratko. V tistih časih so v Indiji prevladale zle sile, ki so posušile morja.^[**] Indija je sicer ustvarila veliko takih zgodb, ki jih navadno omalovažujemo, vendar take bajke in starodavne zgodbe pravzaprav opisujejo dogodke iz resnične zgodovine. Zaradi suše so se Zemljani bali, da bodo umrli, zato so molili. Najvplivnejšega svetega moža, Agastjo, so prosili, naj stori kaj, da bo od nekod prišla voda. Vprašali so ga: »Od kod prihaja voda?«

[* predavatelj je sicer razložil, da slovaška beseda *prostá* pomeni preprost, vendar je možno, da pomeni tudi svoboden, ker je navedek starinski, iz 862 n. št.; tudi France Prešeren je staroslovensko besedo *prost* uporabljal v starinskem pomenu, tj. svoboden]

[** za pojasnilo glej dodatek na koncu zapisa]

[21:25] Last year I asked an astronomer, who is interested in this subject in Slovakia where is our water from? You see we on Earth we have two thirds of our surface covered with water; but you go to Mars or Moon or every neighbour, there is nothing. And that question was puzzling ancient Indians, Dravida Indians something like 4000 years BC, where is the water from? And they knew it comes from Mandakini. When I asked the astronomer, "What do you astronomers think where is our water from," he said from Milky Way, most probably, but he can't prove it. Mandakini is the Milky Way and Indians somehow knew that water comes from anything to pursue. Of course, Indians imagined everything in the form of a god or goddess and therefore Mandakini is a goddess full of water, which it is throwing in the sky. We know that it is all around the universe and us. How to persuade the goddess to fall down? Eventually, one very holy, very powerful man Bhagiratha persuaded Mandakini to fall down.

Lani sem slovaškega astronoma, ki ga te zadeve zanimajo, vprašal, od kod prihaja voda. Saj veste, da sta dve tretjini zemeljskega površja pokriti z vodo; vendar na Marsu, Luni ali kateremkoli drugem planetu našega osončja ni tako. Zato je starodavne Indijce, Dravide, že približno 4000 pr. n. št. begalo vprašanje o izvoru vode, od kod namreč prihaja. Vedeli so, da prihaja iz Mandakine. Ko sem astronoma vprašal, »od kod, po mnenju astronomov, prihaja voda«, mi je odgovoril, da najverjetneje iz Rimske ceste, a tega ne more dokazati. Mandakini je osvetje Rimske ceste in Indijci so nekako vedeli, da voda prihaja iz nečesa, čemur se je treba posvetiti. Seveda so si Indijci vse predstavljali v obliki božanstev, zato je Mandakini zanje boginja, polna vode, ki meče vodo z neba. Vemo, da je voda povsod okrog nas in v vesolju. Kako prepričati boginjo, naj pada na zemljo? Končno je zelo svet, zelo vpliven možak, Bagirata, prepričal Mandakini, da je to storila.

[23:14] But you know how women get very furious sometime and when woman gets furious she is dangerous. She would fall down with such force and such fury that she would destroy what was not destroyed by fire. Therefore, they concluded only Shiva, god Shiva – you recognise it in our goddess Živa – he was able to do something about it because he had big hair. And if she would fall into his hair she would break into many wet rallies, or little streams. And these little streams would be very fertile and the Earth would flourish. And that's what happened and we were saved. And as a result that god Shiva, who saved us by catching her, the furious Mandakini into his hair, he started being called Venia because *veni* is his long hair. And people fell down to their knees and prayed to Venia. And they worshipped him with the word *slo* and thus they became Slovenians; *-an* at the end, this is just the ending, the word is Sloveni; *-an* at the end of Slovenian is the ending, a suffix. But Sloveni means those who worship the longhair god. And there is the origin of our name Sloveni. And this is one of the oldest legends, mythologies of India. This legend goes way beyond the influence of Sanskritic languages to the time when all of India was Dravida.

Vendar, kot vemo, včasih znajo biti ženske zelo vihrave, in ko se ženska razjezi, postane nevarna. Voda bi lahko padala na zemljo tako silovito, da bi uničila še tisto, česar ni bil uničil že ogenj. Zato so menili, da bi le bog Šiva – ki ga poznamo kot boginjo Živo – mogel to preprečiti, saj je imel košate lase. Ko bi Mandakini padala na njegove lase, bi se namreč razprševala v množico drobnih vodnih curkov oziroma potočkov. Potočki vode bi spodbudili rodovitnost in tako bi na Zemlji spet uspevalo življenje. Tako se je zgodilo in človeštvo je bilo rešeno. Indijci so zato začeli boga Šivo, ki je bil s svojimi lasmi umiril Mandakinino vihravost, zaradi njegovih dolgih las *venij* začeli klicati Veni. Ljudje



so poklekali in molili k Veniju. Častili so ga s priprošnjo – besedo *slo* – zato so postali [dravidski] Sloveni. Končnica *-an* v angleški besedi Slovenian je le pripona. Naziv Sloveni pomeni častilci dolgolasega boga;

in to je izvor našega imena, Sloveni. To je ena najstarejših indijskih bajk. Časovno se umešča daleč pred prihod sanskrtskih jezikov v Indijo, saj je nastala, ko je bila vsa Indija še dravidska.

[26:10] And just to clarify what I mean by Dravida because I'm not sure how familiar are you with this. Today, there are four Dravida languages in India, they are spoken in South India. The main one is Tamil, then second would be Malayalan in Kerala, Kannadá in Karnataka, and then Telugu in Andra Pradesh. But prior to the invasion of India by the Aryans all of India was Dravida, all the way to The Himalayas. And we came under the influence of that India. Why? Because of gold and because of jantar. You know what is *jantar*? In your language, also?... {Kaj pomeni jantar?... {To je okamenela smola.} ...OK, but the word jantar how does it express it.... {Kako bi razložili besedo, njen izvor?} ...Anybody?

Naj še pojasnim pomen izraza dravidska Indija, ker mnogim izmed vas morda ni znan. Danes se v Indiji govorijo štiri dravidski jeziki, in sicer v južni Indiji. Glavni jezik je tamilščina, sledita ji malajalansščina, ki se govori v indijski zvezni državi Kerala, kanadáščina se govori v Karnataki in teluščina v zvezni državi Andra Pradeš. Toda pred nasilnim vdorom Arijcev v Indijo je bila celotna Indija dravidska, to je vse do Himalaje. Na nas je vplivala dravidska Indija. Zakaj dravidska? Zaradi zlata in jantarja. [Zaradi njiju je Indija trgovala z davno Evropo že v obdobju, ko je bila še vsa Indija dravidska.] Veste, kaj je jantar? Tudi slovenščina ga pozna? ... {To je okamenela smola.} ... Dobro, toda kako se pojasnjuje pomen besede jantar? Ali kdo ve?

[27:45] You know everybody knows *jantar*, in Slovenski it's a standard word. So you don't know? This is one weakness of all our studies that we do not understand lots of our own terminology. Do you know the origin of jantar? How does it come about? Jantar comes from the pine trees: Pine trees are shedding tears in the form of resin, which are falling in drops down to the ground like the tears from your eye. And then, eventually, that ground gets covered by the sea when the warmer period comes on the globe, and after two million years that those drops of resin change into amber or jantar. And those drops are called in Dravida languages *jantar*, meaning tears of the goddess – when she is crying she is shedding tear drops. That's where our jantar comes; and jantar right away gives us an age. We never imagined that we belong to that old age. It puts us way beyond the Sanskritic period of Indian history. And somehow people discovered very very early the virtue of amber, ow, jantar.

Očitno vsi poznamo besedo jantar, slovaščini je knjižna beseda. Torej ne veste, kaj pomeni? To je hiba vseh naših raziskav, da namreč ne razumemo številnih lastnih izrazov. Ali veste, od kod izvira jantar, kako nastane? Jantar je izvorno smola, ki iz debla iglavcev solzi na tla, podobno kot nam iz oči tečejo solze. Ko potem nastopi toplejše obdobje na Zemlji, voda zalije z jantarjem prekrita tla in čez dva milijona let taka smola otrdi v jantar oziroma *amber*. V dravidskih jezikih se te drevesne solze imenujejo jantar, beseda sama pa pomeni boginjinine solze – ko joče, toči solze. To je izvor jantarja, vendar pa nam jantar omogoča določiti tudi dobo našega prvega pojavljanja. Nikoli si ne bi mislili, da naš izvor sega tako daleč v preteklost. Naš izvor se umešča v obdobje, ko v indijski zgodovini še ni bilo sanskrta. Ne ve se, kako je človek že tako zelo zgodaj v preteklosti odkril čudovite lastnosti jantarja.

[3. del, 00:29:53, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsNgDWPWH9M>]

[00:06] As far as I know there were two sources of jantar; I will use Slovak word jantar because it's meaningful to us. As far as I know, maybe you know more, one is Adriatic and one is the Eastern Balt. And the original is in India; that's why we had a terminology connected with amber, Indian terminology; both, amber and jantar are Indian words. But both, Indian amber or jantar and your jantar is inferior in quality in comparison, yes. How would they know? This implies that they were familiar with Central Europe where they could have been affected by gold, by tin, and by copper. What is interesting that I think Slavic historians and generalists they all believe that amber is actually older, it can go to 4000 years BC. And this implies since the turning of Ages in India...Somehow Indians became aware of the fact that the good jantar is found up there in the north. And trade routes developed from abroad, from Wassirya, which is now East Prussia, through Slovakia, down the Oder River, through the Danube, and down through Morava River and Vardar to the Aegean Sea.

Kolikor vem, se je jantar pridobival le na dveh območjih. Morda vi veste več, jaz vem le za Jadran in Vzhodni Baltik. Vendar se je jantar najprej našel v Indiji, zato je izraz izvorno indijski; obe besedi – *amber* in *jantar* – sta indijski. Po kakovosti pa je najboljši baltiški jantar. Kako so Indijci vedeli zanj? To seveda pomeni, da so Indijci poznali takratno Srednjo Evropo in tako prišli v stik z zlatom, kositrom in bakrom. Po mojem mnenju je pomenljivo, da slovanski in tudi splošni zgodovinarji menijo, da je jantar še starejši [z njim se je trgovalo že pred zlatom, kositrom in bakrom]; jantar naj bi bil znan že 4000 let pr. n. št. Torej so Indijci morali že pred prihodom Arijcev nekako vedeti, da se dober jantar nahaja v severni Evropi. Zato so se vzpostavile trgovske poti iz severne Evrope v Indijo; jantar je potoval iz Vasirije^[1], ki je sedanja Vzhodna Prusija, po reki Odri, čez Slovaško, po Donavi, Moravi in Vardarju v Egejsko morje.

[* naziva za starodavno Vzhodno Prusijo – Vasirija – ne poznajo niti prusko-poljski zgodovinarji, zato se lahko upravičeno sklepa, da je Vasirija dravidski naziv za območje, od koder je jantar prihajal v Indijo]

[02:38] And that trade was going on and it made an impact on us. Do you know how we are called in Lower Austerlitz in earliest time out there in Poland through which those trade routes had to go? We are called hiperboreani. And what is the meaning of hyperborean?...{*Ljudje s severnega polarnega kroga.*}...No. Hiperborean means a porter, who carries load of amber when trade caravan is going. That was the meaning of hiperborean; these are the people who used to go north and come back with lots of jantar. And people who were travelling northwards for this reason many people for they questioned that somehow they were northerner people somewhere from the polar circle. Because when you read it in Greek or in Latin sources you always get an impression, yes it's connected with the north and therefore maybe they are from there? No, they used to go there and come back. And you see this takes us to the time before the beginning of the third millennium BC. And all along that way when Hiperboreani were travelling there they were praying to what god? To Venia and therefore they were Sloveni.

Trgovina z jantanjem je vplivala na nas. Ali veste, kako so nas imenovali v Spodnjem Austerlitzu [sedanji Slavkov pri Brnu] v najzgodnejšem obdobju trgovine z jantanjem na Poljskem, kjer so vodile trgovske poti? Klicali so nas hiperborejci. Kaj pomeni ta izraz? Hiperborejec pomeni nosač, ki v trgovski karavani nosi tovor jantarja. Hiperborejci so se podajali na sever in vračali s tovari jantarja. Zaradi njihovega pogostega odhajanja na sever so se mnogi spraševali, ali niso morda severnjaki, ki izvirajo z območja večnega snega in leda. Na podlagi grških in rimskih zapisov se namreč dobi vtis, da gre za ljudi s severa, torej, da od tam morda izvirajo. Vendar ne izvirajo od tam; podajali so se na sever in se vračali. Vidite, tako pridemo v čas pred začetkom tretjega tisočletja pr. n. št. Ves čas, ko so hiperborejci potovali na sever in nazaj, so se s priprošnjami obračali – h kateremu bogu? K Veniju, zato so bili Sloveni. [Tako so nas poimenovali indijski trgovci z jantanjem.]

[04:38] Now and this is...I do not know what time? Can I continue with this? I used up their interest?...{*Sprašuje, če naj nadaljuje?*} ...No? Because there is so much you know I have to sort of choose where to go...And this way for instance you know a saying about this in Slovak but you can understand it: "*Psy brešú, ale karavána musí ist'.*" Čo to znamená?... {*Kaj to pomeni?*} ...Why do we say it? Do we have caravans?... {*Ne.*} ...But we had it. You see the caravans loaded with jantar from Wassirya. (East Prussia was called Wassirya. Why Wassirya? Because Wassirya is connected with fire and fire is in amber, jantar.) And the caravans *Išla cez Poľsku, ale oni museli ist'; oni sa nemohli zastaviť, pretože aby prišli do...* Ow sorry! Because they had to cross the Danube they had to get to the Aegean Sea they had to get to the Nile, up the Nile, across the Wadi Hammamat to the east...Across the Eastern Desert, get to the top of the Red Sea. For the ships to be able to sail out through Bab el Mandeb strait...It's quite a mouthful... {*Can we start again?*} ...Whilst the caravans had to go, you see, the caravan had to go, you can imagine, through Poland, through Slovakia and so on to the Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea, then you had to go up to Nile to the point where Nile makes a big turn eastwards, it's called Quena – Red Place, place of the Red God, and Red God is Shiva. And if they crossed the desert 140Km in time there were Dravidian ships waiting there; and if those ships didn't make it out by the end of July they would stuck. Because then it is not possible to sail out. That's why even though back in Poland and Slovakia "The dogs were barking but the caravan had to go on."

Lahko še nadaljujem s tem? Jih ne zanima več? Še jih zanima? ... Namreč toliko je za povedati, da moram sproti odmerjati obseg razlage ... Tako se je v slovaščini pojavil rek, ki ga verjetno poznate: »Psi lajajo, karavana gre dalje.« Kaj pomeni in zakaj se reče tako? Ali so pri nas karavane? Ni jih, vendar so bile. Namreč karavane z jantanjem, ki so potovale iz Vasirije (ki je bilo starodavno ime za Vzhodno Prusijo, ker se je Vasirija povezovala z ognjem, ki je v jantanju). Karavane so potovale čez Poljsko in se niso smele ustavljati, če so hotele prispeti do Egejskega in Sredozemskega morja, v ustje Nila, po Nilu navzgor, potem po nekdanji rečni dolini Hamamat na vzhod, čez vzhodno puščavo do Rdečega morja. Če so namreč ladje hotele priti skozi morsko ožino Bab-el-Mandeb v Arabsko morje, so morale pravočasno izpluti [ko so še pihali ugodni vetrovi]. Zato je bilo potovanje karavan zelo zahtevno. Si predstavljate, kako daleč so morale karavane priti? Čez Poljsko, Slovaško in tako naprej, vse do Egejskega in Sredozemskega morja, nato navzgor po Nilu do tam, kjer je velik zavoj proti vzhodu, do Kene – Rdečega kraja, kjer prebiva Rdeči bog, ki ni nihče drug kot bog Šiva. Če je karavana potem pravočasno prečila 140-kilometrsko puščavo, so jo na obali Rdečega morja čakale dravidske ladje, ki so morale izpluti do konca meseca julija, sicer so obtičale v pristanišču; pozneje namreč ni bilo več ugodnih vetrov za izplutje. Vsaka karavana je hitela že čez Poljsko in Slovaško, zato je nastal rek »Psi lajajo, karavana gre dalje«.

[07:48] You see there was a regime...This implies knowledge of geography, knowledge of distances, knowledge of passable terrains, rivers, and so on. We were not the inventors of it; [Sloveni] we were participants; without us Indians couldn't do it. Indians couldn't bring hiperboreani from India all the way there; it would be too costly...They could not bring hiperboreani from India...Porters, porters...For this reason Indian trade depended on the same worshippers of the same god – Sloveni – worshippers of the longhair god. In this way we are connected with the Dravida Indians but we shouldn't think we are the instrumental...That we are originators; we are not the originators. India is the originator; but without us they couldn't do it either. And that's where our history begins. For this reason don't mention our people that they were 3000 years before Christ that they were in sheep, in bear skins, eating raw meat and so on; no, they were participating in the international trade. You see the old civilisation of India, which is the oldest and this is contested; many people will say no, Sumer is older, but prove it.

Za uspešno vodenje karavan pa je bilo treba poznati zemljepis, razdalje, kje bi bilo mogoče prečiti posamezne pokrajine, reke itn. Mi si tega znanja nismo pridobili. Sloveni smo le sodelovali, a brez nas Indijci ne bi uspeli. Indijci niso mogli hiperborejcev pripeljati s sabo iz Indije, saj bi to bilo predrago. Nosači – hiperborejci – so bili nujni, da je bila trgovina z jantarjem sploh mogoča, in nosači – Sloveni – so čistili istega boga kot indijski slo-Veni, to je dolgolasega boga. To nas povezuje z dravidskimi Indijci, vendar moramo vedeti, da se trgovine z jantarjem nismo domislili mi. Domislili so se je Indijci, vendar pa ne bi uspevala brez nas. In tu se začne naša zgodovina. Zato ni prav trditi, da so naši ljudje 3000 let pr. n. št. hodili naokrog odeti v ovčje in medvedje kože, da so žrli surovo meso itn. Ni res, saj so sodelovali v mednarodni trgovini. Tu torej govorim o Indiji kot najstarejši znani omiki, čemur se sicer oporeka. Marsikdo trdi, da je sumerska omika starejša od indijske, vendar tega ne more dokazati.

[10:10] What is the symbol of civilisation? A city; if you don't have cities you don't have any high culture. You have to have a city, and the city is called? If you are a dweller in a city, what are you?... {Kako ste, če živite v mestu, kaj ste?} ... {Meščani.} ... {No, še drugače, v tujki?} ...You are an urbanite. Ur. And Ur is the first city mentioned in *The Bible*; that was the birth place of Abraham. And his father was...What's the name?... {Njegov oče, Abrahamov oče.} ...Terah. I have to think of so many different names in so many languages...His father was Terah, and his profession...Jews do not emphasise that very much in *The Bible* because *terah* was his professional name. Because he was a *terapim*, he was the seller of *terapims*. And *terapims* are goddies, little goddings, figures of gods, figurines. You see and that's why he is *terah* and those *bōžiks* that he was selling are called *terapim*, it's in *The Bible*. And when Abraham, Abraham was born in Ur but *ur* is a Dravida word for city.

Kaj je simbol omike? Mesto. Brez mest ni zelo razvite kulture, zato so mesta nujna. In kako se mesto imenuje– če živite v mestu, ste kaj? Ste urbani prebivalec. Ur je prvo mesto, ki ga omenja *Sveto pismo*. Ur je rojstno mesto Abrahama, njegov oče pa je bil Tera. In kaj je počel poklicno? Judje tega ne poudarjajo preveč v *Svetem pismu*, saj je bil *tera* njegovo poklicno ime. Bil je namreč *terapimec*; prodajal je *terapime* – bogce, malike, božje figurice. Torej mu je bilo ime Tera zaradi malikov, ki jih je prodajal. Tako piše v *Svetem pismu*. Abraham se je rodil v Uru in *ur* ni nič drugega kot dravidska beseda za mesto.

[12:20] Prominent professor of Slovakia, Prof. Kučera, wrote an article two years ago that we Sloveni are coming from the *Pripjatsky Swamps*, we were the builders of the Middle Age European cities. And I responded to it and I said we must have been *Zablatenicy*. The funny thing Prof. Kučera after eight years of being professor he actually said in his article that Slovan means man of mud, so we are Muddy People. If we throw mud into our eyes we will never see our roots. We have to wash our eyes in the pure water and open our eyes to the distant past and we discover that we are probably, not probably, very highly probably the oldest identifiable group of people in Europe. Please don't make of us builders of the European civilisation. The European civilisation formed itself much later then we came into existence, and there were other people who became cleverer than us, like the Greeks and Romans, and we must give them the credit where credit belongs.

Ugleden slovaški profesor, Kučera, je 2011 napisal sestavek, v katerem trdi, da Sloveni izvramo iz Pripjatskih močvirij in da smo zgradili srednjeevropska mesta. Odzval sem se na njegov članek, rekoč, da smo potemtakem Zablatenci. Smešno, da je profesor Kučera po osmih letih profesorskega staža dejansko zatrdil, da Slovan pomeni blatni človek, torej naj bi mi bili ljudstvo Umazancev. Če si mažemo oči z blatom, ne bomo nikoli spregledali, od kod izvramo. Oči si moramo oprati s čisto vodo in izostriti pogled na svojo daljno preteklost. Le tako ugotovimo, da smo verjetno, ne verjetno, temveč zelo verjetno bili najstarejše evropsko ljudstvo, staroselci. Prosim, nismo zgradili evropske omike, ki je nastala časovno veliko pozneje, in obstajala so druga, pametnejša ljudstva od nas, recimo Grki in Rimljani, zato zasluge za gradnjo evropskih mest zasluženo pripadajo njim.

[14:42] We opened Europe certainly as hyperboreans and we participated for the longest time in the makeup of the European history, but we didn't build the Middle Age European cities. Why didn't we? Because we ourselves lost our territory, we lost almost our identity, when Hungarians separated you from us. And that's the Middle Age. And so let's see all our history in proportion. I summarised talk about our origins; our origins are springing up from the trade but actually more important than trade was what came with it. It was the religion because we became Sloveni, *Velebníci Vlasatého Boha*. And we happened, *Sloveni*, we happened to be living in the mountain area surrounded by the Carpathians, Dinarides, and Alps. And the situation particularly of Slovakia north of the Danube resembles that of north India.

V resnici smo kot hiperborejci Evropo odprli svetu in najdlje soustvarjali zgodovino Evrope, nismo pa gradili evropskih srednjeveških mest. Zakaj jih nismo? Ker smo izgubili ozemlje in skoraj tudi svojo istovetnost, ko so nas, [ozemeljsko združene] Slovake in Slovence, razdvojili Madžari. To je tako imenovani srednji vek. Oglejmo si zdaj vso svojo zgodovino v pravi luči. Povedal sem bistveno o našem izvoru, ki se je izoblikoval med trgovanjem v starem veku; a pomembnejše kot trgovina je bilo, kar so nam trgovci iz daljnih dežel dali poleg trgovanja. Dobili smo verstvo, saj smo postali Sloveni, to je častilci dolgolasega boga. Po naključju bivamo na območju, ki ga obkrožajo Karpati, Dinaridi in Alpe. Krajina severno od Donave, zlasti na Slovaškem, pa je zelo podobna tisti na severu Indije.

[16:52] You see Indians from the very beginning, from the ancient Dravidian times believed that god is beyond. In that beyond there must be a divide what is on this side and what is beyond. In geographical terms in India it was obvious what is this side and what is beyond – that's The Himalayas. What divides Europe to the north and south? The Tatra Mountains. And this was recognised by those hyperboreans, by those Dravida traders who were crossing the Tatra Mountains somewhere in Zakopani or in Morava or in north of Morava. And eventually *Tatry* became European Himalaya where people wanted to come to die. You see in India for long time until quite recent time even today there are people, who want to die in the north under the Kailāssan. In 1960's – in 1964 or so – there was an article in *London Times* saying disaster had been discovered in India because there was a particularly warm summer and the glacier melted; when it melted they found about over 200 bodies. And *The London Times* reported disaster of ancient times had been uncovered. And *Hindustani Times* wrote happiest people were discovered because on the way to god they died.

Vedeti je namreč treba, da so Indijci že od vsega začetka, torej že v času starodavnih Dravidov bili prepričani, da je bog onstran in da mora med tostranstvom in onostranstvom obstajati ločnica. V zemljepisnem smislu je bilo Indijcem jasno, kaj se je nahajalo tostran in kaj onstran – ločnica je bila Himalaja. In kaj ločuje Evropo na severni in južni del? Gorovje Tater. Tako so jih dojemali dravidski trgovci, ki so prečkali gorovje Tater nekje v Zakopanah, na Moravskem ali severneje, in tako so Visoke Tatre dojemali tudi hiperborejci. Sčasoma so Tatre postale evropska Himalaja, kjer so ljudje hoteli umreti. Vedeti moramo, da so v Indiji obstajali ljudje, ki so hoteli umreti na severu, blizu gore Kajlaš in še zdaj si številni Indijci želijo enako. V šestdesetih letih – približno leta 1964 – je bil v časniku *The London Times* objavljen sestavek, ki je poročal o veliki nesreči, odkriti v Indiji. Tam je bilo tistega leta zelo toplo poletje in ledeniki so se močno topili, zato je izpod ledenika na plan prišlo okrog 200 trupel. *Londonski dnevnik* je zapisal, da je bila odkrita velika nesreča iz davnine. Hkrati pa je dnevnik *Hindustani Times* o istem odkritju zapisal, da so bila na plan prišla trupla najsrečnejših ljudi, saj so bili umrli med potjo k bogu.

[19:33] This is sort of a background that we have to bear in mind. We live in a very materialistic world and we look at our banks as the temple. In ancient times, Sloveni time and Indian time, life was but a journey from birth to god. And for this reason because Indian realised that the man is feeble, weak, and needs help to make the journey from the south, from existence, humanities, beyond the mountains to the eternal existence. What is reason in institution of temple? To help people find their way north. And in Slovakia if you go and you get a detailed map of Tatra Mountain, for instance, you will see there are many places for *balinyšče*. Do you understand *balinyšče*? Where people used to be burnt, cremated. Because India in ancient time was cremating and we were cremating until about 5th century BC. Sorry?... {Vprašanje, no!} ... {Lahko pozneje? A lahko pozneje?} ... {Ja, lahko; sem mislil, da boste končali do pol enajstih.} ... We must leave some time for questions.... {V redu, v redu. Dobro.} ... *Balinyšče*, yes. You see, Spiš, if you open this book it sort of gives the significance of the region beyond-below The High Tatras. You see the land is called *Slovenikam*; I will explain still *Slovenikam*. This *-ko* in *Slovensko vesčave* is Slovak rendering of the Dravida *-kam*. And *Slovenikam* on the north has The High Tatras, high mountains, and here is a watershed and that's called *štrba* many more times: Štrba, Tatranska Štrba, Štrbské Pleso, Štrbský Štit... You see Štrb, Štrb, Štrb; this is an Indian word for a divide. And the river that goes this way is called Poprad, which means way to heaven, and here goes the river Bodva and means way to wisdom and truth.

Tako je približno zgodovinsko ozadje, ki ga moramo upoštevati. Zdaj živimo v zelo gmotno usmerjenem svetu, kjer kot svetišče dojemamo banke. V davnih časih, v času davnih Slovencev in Indijcev, se je življenje dojemalo le kot potovanje od rojstva k smrti. In ker so Indijci vedeli, da je človek po značaju in telesno šibak, mu je bilo treba pomagati, da z juga – našega obstoja tostran, vsega človeškega – zmore priti čez gore, v večni onstran. Kaj je smisel verskih svetišč? Potreba olajšati ljudem iskanje poti na sever. Na Slovaškem, če vzamete podroben zemljevid Tatrskega gorovja in greste tja, boste našli številna mesta, imenovana *balynišče*. Veste, kaj je *balynišče*? Tam so nekoč sežigali trupla ljudi. Kajti v Indiji in tudi na Slovaškem so se trupla približno do 5. st. pr. n. št. sežigala. ... Moramo še pustiti nekaj časa za vprašanja. ... V knjigi namreč razlagam, kakšen pomen je bil pripisan pokrajini Spiško pod Visokimi Tatrami in pokrajini onstran njih. Območje se je namreč imenovalo Slovenikam. Bom razložil, kaj pomeni Slovenikam. Pripona -ko v besedi Slovensko namreč ni nič drugega kot slovaška različica pripone -kam. Na severu Slovenikama je gorovje Visokih Tater, po katerem poteka razvodje, imenovano *štrba*, ki se pojavlja zelo pogosto: Štrba, Tatranska Štrba, Štrbské Pleso, Štrbský Štit ... Štrba je indijska beseda za razvodje. Tule je reka Poprad, ki pomeni pot v nebesa, in tu teče reka Bodva, ki pomeni pot do resnice in modrosti.

[23:12] And Indians because they had a lot of time to think and they created 1008 names for different images of god they had to bring some order into this. So they divided this space around us, around each house, around India and also around Slovakia into four quarters – four directions and eight quarters that's what I wanted to say – so you have northern quarter, north-eastern quarter, eastern quarter, south-eastern quarter, southern quarter, south-western quarter, you see, and each quarter contains some of those 1008 gods. There is residence in this particular direction and if you wanted to pray for something specific you discovered the god that takes care of you and then you paid the prayer. And I have no time for all that I'll give you, bring on the one which is very meaningful for us, is the north-western quarter, where goes the river Vah; and *vah* means *slovo*, the word. Without *slovo* you wouldn't know the wisdom. You may be clever very wise man but if you don't know to say it you are not. For this is a unique, the word *vah*, the *slovo*. And the goddess, who keeps wisdom in India today, is called Saraswati; *saras* means the essence, which is the truth; if you know the essence of anything you know the truth; and *vati* means residence. Therefore, Saraswati means the residence of the truth.

In ker so imeli Indijci dovolj časa za razmišljanje, so ustvarili 1008 imen za različne podobe boga. To množico pa so morali urediti, zato so življenjski prostor, prostor okrog hiše, v celotni Indiji in tudi na Slovaškem razdelili na štiri kvadrante – torej štiri smeri neba in njihove vmesne smeri dajejo osmine kroga – tako dobimo severni, severovzhodni, vzhodni, jugovzhodni, južni, jugozahodni kvadrant in tako dalje. V vsakem kvadrantu kroga je nekaj izmed 1008 bogov, ki tam prebivajo. Kdor je hotel moliti za kaj točno določnega, je najprej poiskal boga, ki skrbi za take zadeve, in nato plačal molitev. Nimam časa, da bi pojasnil vse, zato bom obdelal le boga, ki je v severozahodnem kvadrantu, kjer teče reka Vah; *vah* pomeni *slovo*, beseda. Brez besed ne bi bilo modrosti. Človek je lahko zelo pameten, a če tega ne zna ubesediti, potem ni pameten. Beseda *vah* je namreč nekaj posebnega. In dandanašnja indijska boginja modrosti je Sarasvati; *saras* pomeni bistvo, torej resnico. Kdor pozna bistvo česarkoli, pozna resnico; *vati* pa pomeni domovanje. Potemtakem Sarasvati pomeni dom resnice.

[26:02] But this is in Sanskrit; so that term did not exist prior to about 1400 BC and we don't know that kind of a goddess. We know number of the names of these 1008 gods but we don't know Saraswati. And since we don't know Saraswati therefore it could mean that we are not very clever. Fortunately, we must be aware of the time; there was a time before 1400 BC when India didn't speak Sanskritic languages but Dravidian languages. And in *dravidske jeziki*, in Dravidian languages the wisdom, the truth is called *um*...No, sorry, *uma*. Goddess of wisdom, of the truth is Uma; and what do we have here? *Um*. Now, this is just one enigmatic example of 1008 options how you can look up the idea for god. They had one god but Indians had so much time to elaborate that every aspect of life can be understood in terms of one image, like Saraswati, Uma, Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, and so on; I can go on. So you see if we look in Slovakia in north-western quadrant in terms of Sanskritic languages there we do not have any connection with the goddess of wisdom, of truth. Then, we have to go to the pre-1500 BC in time and there suddenly we have the goddess of wisdom and truth – Uma – and we still have it in our heads.

Toda to je sanskrtski izraz in ni obstajal v času pred 1400 pr. n. št., zato te boginje takrat še ni bilo. Znaša so nam imena številnih bogov izmed 1008, vendar med njimi ni Sarasvate. Ker je ne poznamo, bi to lahko pomenilo, da nismo preveč pametni. Vendar je treba upoštevati takratni časovni okvir, torej obdobje do 1400 pr. n. št., ko v Indiji še niso govorili sanskrtsko, temveč le dravidsko. In v dravidskih jezikih se modrost-resnica imenuje *uma*. In kaj imamo tu? Um. To je le en primer, kako se lahko raziskuje 1008 možnosti za pojem božjega. Indijci so poznali le enega boga, a so zaradi obilice razpoložljivega časa razdelali vse vidike življenja in jih izrazili z božjimi podobami. Tako poznamo Sarvasato, Umo, Šivo,

Višnuja, Bramo in lahko bi še nadaljeval. Ko se torej na Slovaškem pogleda v severozahodni kvadrant, se v sanskrtskem jeziku ne najde nobena povezava z boginjo modrosti, resnice. Če pa se poglobimo v čas pred 1500 let pr. n. št., nenadoma naletimo na boginjo resnice in modrosti – Umo – ki jo še zdaj poznamo in se nahaja v naših glavah.

[28:31] Now this way we could go through many many aspects of our life and you would see that things that we do not understand, some of them we can interpret in terms of Sanskritic languages, so called Indo-European connection, but that Indo-European connection is not sufficient to bring us to our roots. To go to the roots we have to go to the Dravidian period. And this brings us to the name of our country. They are tutors, our teachers in ancient time in the third millennium BC. They lived in Tamilakam and we live in Slovenikam. You see that's where our -ko comes in Slovenikam; from that I...This is the first time we appeared in Slovakia. I gave a lecture last year in Spišská Nová Ves and there happened to be a sculptor in audience...

Tako bi lahko obdelal mnoge, premnoge vidike življenja in lahko bi ugotovili, da je nekatere nerazumljive zadeve mogoče razvozlati s pomočjo sanskrtskih jezikov, torej z indoevropsko primerjavo izrazov, kar pa ne zadošča pri iskanju naših korenin. Za to je treba seči v dravidsko obdobje. Tako pridemo do imena naše države [Slovensko – tako namreč Slovaki imenujejo svojo deželo]. Obstajajo starodavni učitelji iz tretjega tisočletja pred našim štetjem. Živeli so v Tamilakamu, medtem ko mi živimo v Slovenikamu. Tukaj nastopi pripona -ko v Slovenikam. Takrat smo se prvič pojavili na Slovaškem. Lani sem predaval v Spišski Noví Vesi, kjer je bil med poslušalci tudi kipar ...

[4. del, 00:19:28, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=am-DJ6XxTKI>]

[00:00]...I didn't know about him, and he got so inspired...He happened to be restoring a certain chapel in one village in Slovakia and he crafted the name there. This is, as far as I know, the first time the name Slovenikam is on the Slovak. And if we take lesson from history and we turn to our original terminology and we don't allow us to be confused with names like Slovan but stick to the Sloveni and Slovenikam then suddenly we will have a very important position in Europe and in the world. Otherwise we will be in quarrel with Czechs, with Russians, with Slovenci and Slovak there and we will never understand; and that's what causes the typical characteristic of the last 200 years of Slavic status. The terminology got so confused that nobody knows what he's talking about. But when the ambassadors of Rastislav and Svetopulk came to Carigrad they knew exactly who they were: "*Mi Sloveni, mi prostá čad.*"

... nisem vedel, da je tam. Moje predavanje ga je zelo navdihnilo. Po naključju je prav takrat v neki slovaški vasi obnavljal kapelo in v njej je uporabil ime Slovenikam. Kolikor mi je znano, je to prvič, da je Slovak uporabil besedo Slovenikam. Če upoštevamo, kar nas uči zgodovina, in začnemo uporabljati izvorno izrazje ter se ne pustimo zavajati različnim imenom, kot je Slovan, ampak uporabljamo ime Sloveni in Slovenikam, potem nenadoma dobimo zelo pomembno vlogo v evropski in svetovni zgodovini. Sicer se bomo kar naprej pripravili s Čehi, Rusi, Slovenci in Slovaki [o našem pravem skupnem imenu] in se ne bomo nikoli zedinili, kar je sicer značilnost slovanstva v zadnjih dvesto letih. Izrazje se je tako zapletlo, da nihče ne ve več, o čem govori. Toda odposlanci Svetopulka in Rastislava v Carigrad so dobro vedeli, kdo so: »Mi smo Sloveni, preprosti ljudje.«

[01: 57] And here we have the last picture; this is the castle with which I started, the Spišský Castle; there are The High Tatra Mountains, and from that castle we would go left through south; we come to Galmus and it is the zenith of the sun, every day, and it is from a Dravidian word. And that's why I would sort of tried to persuade, eventually, Slovak academics that Sloveni here and Sloveni there, up north of the Danube, should think about having a university where they would be teaching Tamil because there are the roots of Sloveni and of Slovenikam. I think, you see I could continue with many things but let's leave time for questions, yes?

In zdaj še zadnja slika; to je Spiški grad, s katerim sem začel, tam so Visoke Tatere, in z grada se lepo vidi na jug, kjer je grič Galmus, ki vsak dan kaže sončni zenit, to je poldne. Ta izraz je dravidski, zato bi rad prepričal slovaške akademike, da naj Sloveni tu [Slovenci] in Sloveni na drugi strani Donave [Slovaki] razmislijo o vseučilišču, kjer bi se poučevalo v tamilščini, ki omogoča proučevanje korenin Slovenov in Slovenikama. Upam, da razumete, da bi lahko svoje predavanje razširil še na številna področja, vendar mora biti tudi čas za vprašanja, kajne?

* * *

[Blaž Babič; 03:25] Ali lahko prosim samo vprašanja v slovenščini? Jih bomo skupaj prevedli, da ne bo vse pomešano, da ne boste imeli samo angleškega dialoga. Prosim!

[vprašanja poslušalcev – V] Ja, jaz sem želel vprašati. To predavanje se mi zdi zanimivo za obdobje, ki ga je on predstavil, za čas 4000 let ali koliko let pred Kristusovim rojstvom. Ja, vprašanje pa je: torej Dravidi, ki bi naj živeli na področju Indije, kdaj so prišli tja in kako so prišli tja?

[odgovor – O] This is indicated by the jantar trade, amber trade, which everybody... This is one interesting thing which Europeans do not disagree. It is the oldest long distance trade and goes somewhere into the end of the forth millennium BC or third millenium BC; so there is the beginning.

To nakazuje trgovina z jantarjem, ki jo vsi poznamo. To je ena izmed zadev, o kateri se strinjamo vsi Evropejci, kar je zanimivo. Jantarna trgovska pot je najstarejša trgovina z daljnimi deželami in se časovno umešča približno na konec četrtega ali v tretje tisočletje pr. n. št.; torej se začelja takrat.

[V] Tamilci, kdaj so prišli v Indijo in od kod? From where did they come? ... {Dravidian} ...

Od kod izvirajo? ... Dravidi.

[O] From the Middle East; from eastern Mediterranean, through the Aegean Sea...

S Srednjega vzhoda; z vzhoda Sredozemlja, čez Egejsko morje ... [predavatelj je razumel vprašanje v smislu, kod je Tamilce iz J Indije vodila pot proti severnemu Jadranu]

[V] No no no, the question is: Druids, where were they coming from, from India or elsewhere?

Ne, ne, ne. Sprašujem, od kod so prišli Dravidi? Iz Indije ali od drugod?

[O] Awoo yes yes, from India because, as I said, India was originally, and it was 3000 years BC, India is Dravida, Dravida like Tamil; Tamil represents Dravida India; Tamil is one of the four Dravida languages and those were the languages of India; there was no Sanskrit there were no Hindi, no Bengali, no Bhojpuri, and no Punjabi.

Ah, zdaj razmem. Prihajali so iz Indije, seveda; kot sem že povedal, izvorno je bila Indija, gre za obdobje 3000 pr. n. št., dravidska, tamilska. Tamilsčina pomeni dravidsko Indijo. Tamilsčina spada med štiri dravidska jezike, ki so se takrat govorili v Indiji. Takrat še ni bilo ne sanskerta, ne hindujščine, ne bengalščine, ne bodžpurščine niti pandžabščine.

[V] Še drugo vprašanje. Številni viri poročajo o preselitvi, to je te, belopolte civilizacije, s severnega pola pred 10.000, 20.000 in 30.000 let, v obdobju zaledenitev – torej da se je preselila na območje Evrope in Azije. Kaj meni o tem?

[O] Our history is so short it has nothing to do with Ice Ages because Ice Ages were so far back. Europe, Africa, Middle East were more or less like they are today. Small, small changes could have been here and there but Ice Age was too far back, it didn't play any role in our history. We are too short; 4000 years BC or 6000 years from now. There was no Ice Age.

Naš zgodovina je tako kratka, da nima nič opraviti z ledenimi dobami, saj so se dogajale tako daleč nazaj v zgodovini človeštva. Evropa, Afrika in Srednji vzhod so bili bolj ali manj taki, kakršni so zdaj. Malokaj se je od takrat spremenilo, saj so se ledene dobe dogajale veliko prej in niso vplivale na obravnavano zgodovino. Naša zgodovina je v tem smislu premlada; sega 4000 let pr. n. št. ali 6000 let od zdaj v preteklost. Nobena ledena doba ni vplivala nanjo.

[V] Torej, you are more realistic in this sense to concentrate on this period?

Torej ste bolj stvarni, ker se osredotočate le na to obdobje naše zgodovine?

[O] Yes, we cannot go beyond this period because India didn't exist as such as we know it as a culture country, yes? What I'm saying is that their role 4000 years BC more or less where it is today. We know that, for instance, those winds... You know, you remember the winds? I said if they didn't blow for boats in the Red Sea they couldn't sail. Today, men with the similar kind of primitive boat could not be able to sail; this tells you what the conditions are. The computer age tends to shorten the time; everything is here; you push the button and you are online. And then fantastic constructs come out but history wasn't like that. Go to Siracusa in Sicily, for instance, in the spa, where the Romans built beautiful spas and look at the people there, look at the animals they have there, look at the beginnings that the ruin have and you realise they all come in the South Africa more or less the same way I saw it when I've been to Africa first time.

Seveda, saj ne moremo raziskovati zadev pred pojavom indijske omike, kakršna nam je znana, ker pač še ni obstajala. Hočem reči, da je vloga indijske omike 4000 let pr. n. št. približno taka, kakršno poznamo. Znano nam je, recimo, da tisti vetrovi ... se spomnite? Rekel sem, da ladje niso mogle izpluti iz Rdečega

morja, če so vetrovi, ki so sicer pihali od tam proti Arabskemu morju, nehali pihati. Dandanašnji človek, ki bi imel podobno preprosto plovilo, tudi ne bi mogel izpluti. To priča o enakih sedanjih pogojih. Računalniška doba teži k skrajševanju časa; vse je na doseg roke; pritisneš na gumb in že si vključen v spletišče. To poraja neverjetne izmišljotine, vendar naša zgodovina ni bila takšna. Pojdite na Sicilijo, v Siracuso, kjer so Rimljani zgradili lepa kopališča, v kopališče in si oglejte tamkajšnje ljudi. Oglejte si tamkajšnje živali, raziščite tamkajšnje prvotne ruševine in ugotovili boste, da vse izvira bolj ali manj iz Južne Afrike, kar sem ugotovil tudi sam ob svojem prvem obisku Afrike.

[V] *Dobro, kaj pa potem, po njegovem mnenju ni pomembno ali pa ni bilo civilizacije na kontinentu Mu, na kontinentu Lemuria in Atlantida? Kaj on o tem meni?*

[O] Lemuria, this is the Dravidian construct; it was the Dravidians who came up with this, yes! Because it is known in South India and if you compare Malayan with Kerala, with Kannadá, so you feel like as if Indian continent shifted westwards. You see, Indian shields lying on the eastern side disappeared under water and while on the western side it came up. There is deposition and there is erosion. East is disappearing and west is building up...And there are cities on the eastern Coromandel Coast...There they can prove that there are obviously stones from buildings in the sea, the divers can find it. Because the sea has eaten the coast and the cities fell into the sea. When people realising there are cities in the sea so there must have been maybe a continent, maybe Lemuria. But it is a wonderful construct of...Sorry?... It's something what builds up, you know; if you will find something in Adriatic so you go speculate was there an island in Adriatic and maybe Adriatic just eroded and left something behind.

Lemurija je dravidska domislica. Dravidi so se je domislili, kajti znana je v Južni Indiji. Če Malajalan primerjate s Keralo ali Kanadó, dobite vtis, kot da se indijska podcelina premika proti zahodu. Namreč, indijska plošča je na vzhodni strani tonila v morje in izginjala, medtem ko se je na zahodni strani dvigala iz morja; na zahodni strani se [indijska podcelina] grmadi, na drugi strani jo morje požira. Vzhodna stran se počasi pogreza v morje, medtem ko se zahodna obala dviga iz njega. Potem so tu še mesta na vzhodni Koromandijski obali. Tam se je že nedvoumno dokazalo, da so pod morsko gladino kamnite zgradbe; našli so jih potapljači. Ker je morje spodjedalo obalo, so mesta tonila vanj, zato so ljudje sklepali, da se morda v morju nahajajo cela mesta in potemtakem je morda oziroma gotovo obstajala celina – morda je šlo za Lemurijo. Toda to je bolj ali manj izmišljotina ... Prosim? ... Tako se namreč porajajo domislice. Če bi se kaj podobnega našlo, recimo v Jadranskem morju, bi se ugibalo, ali je bil nekoč na območju Jadrana otok ali celina ali pa se je območje Jadrana morda le pogreznilo v morje in tako so se nekatere ostaline ohranile.

Dobro, hvala, dovolj!

[V] *Zanima me, od kod izvira beseda slo in, ali je možno, da beseda slo-venec pomeni Slovenec, tisti ki uporablja slovo?*

[O] *Slo*, this is a Dravida word and that's why it appears in the name Sloveni, the worshippers of the longhair god Venia. Veni means longhair and *slo* means worshipper.

Slo je dravidska beseda, zato se pojavlja v imenu Sloveni, to je častilcev dolgolasega boga Venija. Veni pomeni dolgi lasje in *slo* pomeni častilec.

[V] And what means *slo*-?

In kaj pomeni *slo*-?

Slo- means praise, worship...And because we are the worshippers of that god we were...That word is in our name, *Slo-veni*. He happened to be longhair Venian therefore those who worship him are *slo-Veni*.

Pomeni častiti, slaviti. Ker častimo tega boga, smo postali ... ta beseda je v našem narodnem imenu – *Slo-veni*. Naključno smo dolgolasi Veni, zato smo *Slo-veni*, zato so tisti, ki ga častijo, *Slo-veni*.

[V] If you can explain why it is not the word *slovo*, Sloveni?

Ali lahko pojasnite, zakaj ime Sloveni korenko ne izvira iz besede *slovo*?

[O] *Slovo* would come independent of its origins; I'm giving you the original, *ja*? In Dravida languages it exists and we have made a number of other forms. It's the root of the word *slovo*...

Slovo je samostojna beseda in ima svoj lastni pomen. Jaz sem vam pojasnil izvor korena *slo-*, kajne? Obstaja v dravidskih jezikih in iz nje je nastalo več izpeljank. *Slo-* je koren besede *slovo*.

[V] Je povezano, da slovo pomeni uradno besedo, uradno zapisano besedo, slovo? In če ta pomeni častiti, to dvoje bi lahko bilo povezano.

It could be connected?

Bi lahko bilo povezano?

[O] Yes. It's like let's say Latin *verbum*. You can find it in many different – *proverbium* – many, many different forms, but it is the essence of English-Latin *verbum*. But we shouldn't take the liberty in fantasising about the word itself; let's stick to the historical evidence and that historical evidence is connecting the word... {*Nasvidenje!*} ...Bye bye...Connecting with those people who worshipped the longhair god. And for this reason they got the name Sloveni and their land became Sloveniam.

Da. Podobno je z latinsko besedo *verbum*. Obstaja v različnih izpeljankah – recimo *proverbium* – v številnih različnih izpeljankah, v bistvu pa gre za angleško-latinski *verbum*. Vendar si ne smemo dovoliti, da bi si izmišljali izvor besed; držimo se zgodovinskih dokazov in ti dokazujejo njeno povezanost ... *Nasvidenje!* ... njeno povezanost s tistim ljudmi, ki so častili dolgolasega boga. Od tod njihovo ime Sloveni in njihova dežela Sloveniam.

[V] Od kod pa prihaja prislov slo-, Slo-veni?

[O] How do we find it? It's a word...Sorry?

Kako pridemo do njega? Je beseda ... Prosim?

[V] I have forgot from where comes this slo-?

Pozabil sem, od kod izvira koren slo-?

[O] It's an Indian word, which means to worship, to praise god. When you worship god, or your praise in Dravida they would use the word *slo*...Any other?

To je indijska beseda, ki pomeni častiti, slaviti boga. Ko se v dravidščini časti oziroma slavi bog, se uporablja beseda *slo*-. Še kakšno vprašanje?

[dr. Duša Krnel Umek; 14:15] Še kakšno vprašanje? ... Če ga ni, se zahvaljujem profesorju dr. Cyrilu Hromniku, ki nam je na popolnoma nov način predstavil, kakšna je starejša zgodovina Slovencev in Slovakov; in kako je mogoče z vse večjim poznavanjem različnih narodov in ljudstev, kar je pri njem omogočeno čisto iz nekega drugega pogleda, z drugega konca sveta, s povezavo, s primerjavo različnih sestavin iz materialne, družbene in duhovne kulture skozi čas predstaviti naše bivanje tukaj, 3000 let pred našim štetjem, da se kolikor nam je znano, veže na Indijo; da je starejša in nas povezuje tudi z dravidskimi jeziki in Dravidi!

Dravidi niso enotna rasna skupina in vsebujejo različna ljudstva, od temnopoltih do čisto svetlopoltih, kar kaže na to, da so se posamezne skupine ljudi ali selile ali pa so se prenašale kulturne sestavine v času. Šele zdaj, ko je na voljo toliko različnih možnosti za izmenjavo različnih virov, se nam odkriva možnost, da bomo našo zgodovino bolje poznali.

Moram pa reči to, da teza, da so Veni dolgolasci, ni tako iz trte izvita, kajti Langobardi pomeni dolgobradci ali Rusi pomeni rdečelasci. Skratka po značilnostih videza so se ljudstva tudi poimenovala. Tako so nastali tudi priimki, na primer: v italijanščini Mori, Rossi, kar pomeni rossi rdečelasci, mori pa temnolasci, in priimek je zelo razširjen.

Z iskanjem in povezovanjem teh raznih sestavin nam bo, mislim, sčasoma uspelo ustvariti drugačno sliko o naši preteklosti. Rada pa bi dodala še to, da si tudi v Sloveniji kar nekaj skupin in posameznikov prizadeva oziroma več let raziskuje našo preteklost, ki je drugačna od uradne zgodovine. Upam, da bo ta zgodovina počasi prodrla tudi v akademske kroge, tako kot se počasi uveljavlja na Slovaškem, kajti gradiva je zbranega že toliko, da bi bilo mogoče postaviti že neke nove teze, da smo mi staroselci ali da je to avtohtona, avtonomistična teorija nasproti tisti, priselitveni.

Zato se še enkrat zahvaljujem Univerzi na Primorskem, da je pokazala to odprtost in je omogočila predavanje, ki je drugačno od tistega, kar smo se v šoli učili in tudi kar še vedno beremo. Saj je tudi ena od nalog univerze, da odpira čisto nova področja, ne samo na tehničnem in naravoslovnem področju, ampak tudi na humanističnem, predvsem zgodovinskem in etnološkem.

In hvala tudi prevajalcu Blažu Babiču, ki je prevajal ne tako zelo preprosto besedilo o prikazu preteklosti Slovencev in Slovenov!

Hvala lepa za vašo udeležbo in upam, da bo še kakšno predavanje na to temo v Kopru in da bodo sčasoma tudi raziskave bolj organizirano teklo v tej smeri!

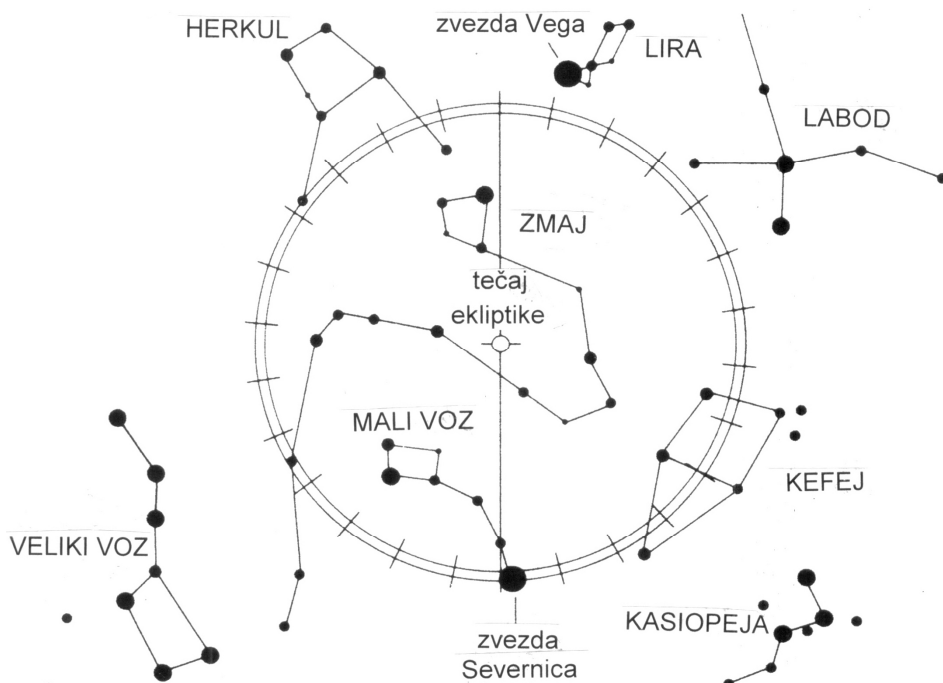
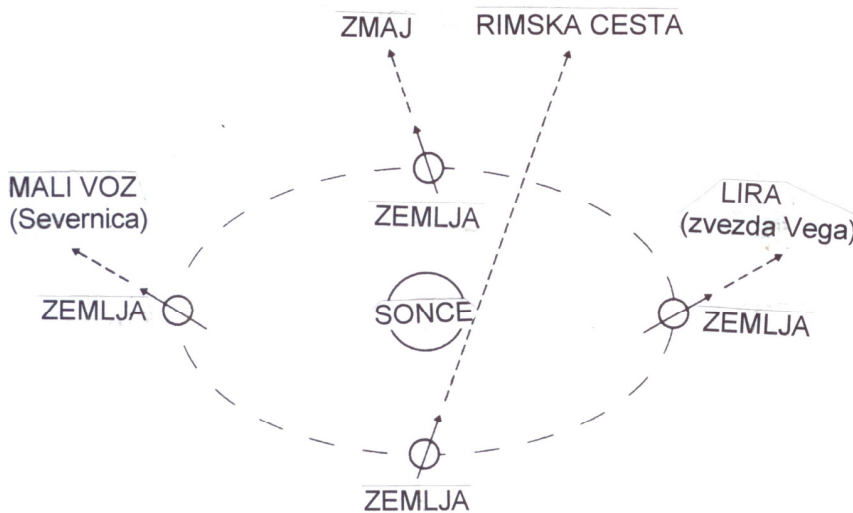
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[** prevajalčevo pojasnilo o bajeslovni prevladi zlih sil na Zemlji:

Dravidska bajka zelo verjetno opisuje obdobje pred približno 20.000 leti, ko je Zemlja zaradi precesije svoje osi dobivala iz osvetlja Rimska cesta ogromno elektromagnetne energije, ki je med drugim povzročala tudi številne požare, sušo in izsušitev morja.

Takratno stanje se lažje dojame s pomočjo risb, ki prikazujejo precesijo zemeljske osi (glej desno risbo), ki v 25.800 letih izrišče nareni poln krog na severnem zvezdnem svodu. Zdaj je zemeljska os usmerjena skoraj naravnost v zvezdo Severnico v sozvezdju Mali voz (glej spodnja prikaza).

Pred približno 20.000 leti je bila zemeljska os usmerjena v osrčje Rimske ceste, zato je zaradi veliko svetlobe in sevanja elektromagnetne energije na Zemlji močno primanjkovalo vode. To je zelo verjetno resnično zgodovinsko ozadje, ki je porodilo indijsko bajko o ljudskih priprošnjah za deževne padavine; naj ponovim predavateljevo razlago:



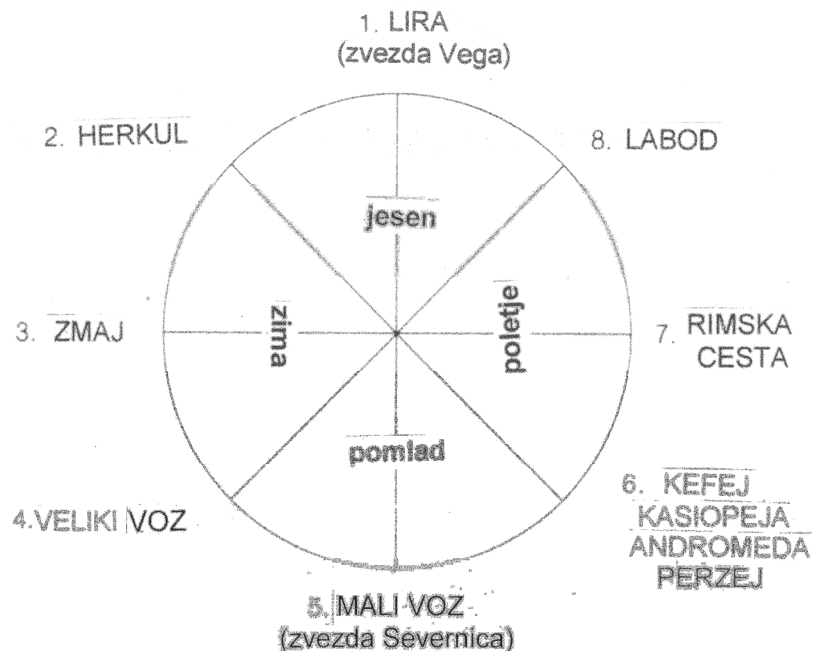
... V tistih časih so v Indiji prevladale zle sile, ki so posušile morja. ... Zaradi suše so se Zemljani bali, da bodo umrli, zato so molili. ... Mandakini je osvetje Rimske ceste in Indijci so nekako vedeli, da voda prihaja iz nečesa, čemur se je treba posvetiti. Seveda so si Indijci vse predstavljali v obliki božanstev, zato je Mandakini zanje boginja, polna vode, ki meče vodo z neba. Vemo, da je voda povsod okrog nas in v vesolju. Kako prepričati boginjo, naj pada na zemljo? Končno je zelo svet, zelo vpliven možak, Bagirata, prepričal Mandakini, da je to storila. ... Voda bi lahko padala na zemljo tako silovito, da bi uničila še tisto, česar ni bil uničil že ogenj. Zato so menili, da bi le bog

Šiva – ki ga poznamo kot boginjo Živo – mogel to preprečiti, saj je imel košate lase. Ko bi Mandakini padala na njegove lase, bi se namreč razprševala v množico drobnih vodnih curkov oziroma potočkov. Potočki vode bi spodbudili rodovitnost in tako bi na Zemlji spet uspevalo življenje. Tako se je zgodilo in človeštvo je bilo rešeno. Indijci so zato začeli boga Šivo, ki je bil s svojimi lasmi umiril Mandakinino

vihravost, zaradi njegovih dolgih las *venij* začeli klicati Veni. Ljudje so poklekali in molili k Veniju. Častili so ga s priprošnjo – besedo *s/o* – zato so postali [dravidski] Sloveni. ...

Ko so indijski trgovci z jantarjem v Evropi 4000 do 3000 let pr. n. št. naleteli na naše prednike, ki so se za varnost in zaščito med potovanjem na sever in nazaj tudi priporočali k dolgolasemu bogu, so jih dravidski trgovci poimenovali enako, kot so se bili v indijski davnini imenovali njihovi bajeslovni prapredniki – Veni oziroma častilci dolgolasega boga, Sloveni. Tako sta se porodila naziva naših staroselskih prednikov v starodavni Evropi, to je **Veni** oziroma **Sloveni**.]

[vsi prikazi in razlaga 25.800-letne precesije zemeljske osi so iz knjige *On the greater view: collected thoughts and ideas on macrobiotics and humanity*, Michio Kushi, Avery publishing group, inc., 1986, Wayne]



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